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## ALLEGED NEGLECT OF TROOPS TO BE BASIS OF INQUIRY

Statement by Governor Allen  
of Kansas Before Committee  
of United States Congress  
Charges Lack of Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Summoned before the Rules Committee of the National House of Representatives, now considering whether or not to report favorably a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the conduct of the war, Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas presented to the committee on Monday charges of criminal inefficiency on the part of those responsible for the equipment and general welfare of the American expeditionary force.

At one point in the proceedings Edward W. Pou, chairman of the committee, interrupted the witness to remark: "Your statement here is the forerunner of a congressional investigation that is sure to come."

Governor Allen, after his recent return from Europe, where he served as head of the Y. M. C. A. section connected with the thirty-fifth division, composed of Kansas and Missouri troops, and was an eye-witness of the great battle of the Argonne Forest, made the far-reaching allegations which led Representative Campbell of Kansas to introduce the pending resolution.

Facing the committee, Governor Allen declared the breakdown in the general military organization proved expensive to the country and resulted in a casualty list out of all proportion to the results aimed at and achieved through the mere bravery of the American soldier. "A monument of inefficiency," was his summing up of the charges which he made.

## General March Accused

Speaking of his experience with the Kansas troops and the lack of ordnance, aircraft and facilities to take care of those who had fallen, Governor Allen accused General March of "pettifogging" and virtually of suppression. He supplied the committee with the names of officers whom they could summon and who, he declared, would support all the charges he had made. One of the officers mentioned by Governor Allen in this connection is Lieut.-Col. Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. He did not confine himself to his own personal knowledge and observations, but produced documentary evidence in the shape of letters from officers and men supporting and corroborating his charges.

"The Argonne fight," said Governor Allen, "was the battle for which the American Army had been preparing for four months. It was the first big battle in which we were to have a section of our own. Yet in spite of all this preparation, we went into the fight with less machinery for war than the Indo-Chinese had, with all their faults."

## Blame Is Placed

Asked who could be held responsible for this condition of things, Governor Allen said: "I think the responsibility for lack of material rests with those who had the spending of the money which you appropriated for supplies. The responsibility for the shortage of airplanes is the mystery of the aircraft service."

He told the committee that as far as aircraft in the battle was concerned, the men had to fight virtually without anything to guide the artillery in concentrating fire on the enemy; that there were not more than a dozen machines on the American side in all, and that the German fliers ventured so low that their machine guns played on the troops of the thirty-fifth division; that through lack of proper observation facilities these troops advanced to the point where they came within the range of the barrage from their own artillery and were mowed down.

There were not a dozen American bombing planes on the American front in the Battle of the Argonne," said Governor Allen. "At one particular moment we were not employing any airplanes against the hordes of enemy planes which were rendering them the greatest service in directing their artillery fire. At one point our men were pushed forward into their own barrage, and were mowed down."

## Horses Inadequate

Such artillery as there was could not be brought up, the witness said, because the supply of horses was not enough like sufficient, and those they did have were of poor caliber and had done too much work to be serviceable in a crisis. "Our horses fell, unable to stand the strain; the Germans completely dominated the air; our engineers actually took front line positions; our division artillery fell down miserably, with no airplanes to direct their fire and the division supplied only with the uncertain runner messenger service to the rear, our big guns constantly fell so short of the enemy as to rain shells on our own men."

Guns, he said, had to be abandoned for want of horses, although all the officers of the batteries had dismounted

to supply guns necessary to follow up and support the advancing infantry.

The soldiers, he alleged, were badly clad, and inadequate provisions were made for those who had become casualties. "There was not a rolling kitchen on the front for four days, although I rode over the roads for four days and they were in good condition, in spite of the fact that the Germans were trying to shell them," he added.

## Casualties Neglected

So bad, he said, was the provision made for taking care of the casualties that in some instances they lay on the ground for 36, 48, and in some cases 70 hours. Governor Allen did not hesitate to rest his charges on the general inefficiency of those responsible in the first instance for the American expeditionary force, the supply organization of which, he said, was absolutely inadequate.

Members of the committee indicated that General Pershing will be called upon to answer the charges made by Governor Allen against the responsible heads of the military establishment. The latter is scheduled to appear before the Senate Military Committee today, when he will be further questioned.

## GERMANY ACCEPTS TRUCE CONDITIONS

Marshal Foch Informs Allies  
of Acceptance of Terms  
for Renewal of Armistice—  
Reparation Commission Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official communiqué issued this evening, said:

"The Supreme War Council met today at the Quai d'Orsay from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

"Marshal Foch informed the ministers of the Allies and associated powers of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for the renewal of the armistice. The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 3 p.m. when the Serbian delegation will be heard."

A further official communiqué today said:

"The reparation committee met this morning with M. Louis Klotz on the chair.

"The commission continued with the examination of the principles on which is based the right to reparation, and heard in turn Signor Chiesa, of Italy; Mr. Protic, of Serbia; M. Loucheur, of France, and Mr. Vandenhoven, of Belgium.

"The next meeting will take place on Wednesday at 10:30 a.m."

A further official communiqué says:

"The commission for the study of Rumanian territorial questions met this morning at 10:30 under the chairmanship of M. Andre Tardieu, and continued the examination of Rumania's claims."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The following dispatch from Weimar gives the German account of the signing of the armistice renewal:

"The government instructed Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice; but before doing so, to hand to Marshal Foch a written statement declaring that the German Government was aware of the serious consequences involved in either signing or rejecting the agreement.

Instructing its delegates to sign, it does so with the conviction that the allied and associated governments are endeavoring to restore peace to the world.

The German Government is obliged to define its standpoint towards three articles: First—the agreement entirely ignores the German Government, which has arisen in an orderly manner from the will of the people. It imposes in the form of curt orders provisions for the evacuation, in favor of the insurgent Poles, of a number of important places, including Birnbaum and Bentschen. Although we are ready to cease all military aggressive action in Posen and other regions, we must expect the Poles to respect the line of demarcation. Otherwise we must be authorized to defend ourselves by force.

Second—Germany promises to carry out those armistice terms which she hitherto had not succeeded in doing, but she ventures to assume that her obligations will not be interpreted in a manner incompatible with President Wilson's principles. We must wait and see whether we are in a position fully to follow the contemplated instructions of the allied supreme command.

Third—Objection is raised to the point in the agreement giving only three days' notice for its denunciation.

"In accordance with the direction of the President, I transmit this information to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs."

TROOP TRANSPORT  
BASED ON COST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An agreement just reached between the United States and British governments on the amount to be paid for the transportation of United States troops to France during the war in British ships is based on cost of transpor-

## MILITARY POLICY IN RUSSIA FIXED

President Wilson Directs, With  
Cooperation of the British  
Government, That Troops Be  
Withdrawn as Soon as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States and allied troops operating in Russian territory at Murmansk and Archangel will be withdrawn "at the earliest possible moment," Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed the United States Senate and House of Representatives Military Affairs committees on Monday. The Secretary transmitted this information to Congress subsequent to the receiving of a cable message from General Bliss, acting under the direction of President Wilson, and outlining the measures taken in cooperation with the British Government to safeguard the allied troops during the present winter.

The decision to withdraw the troops has been reached already, but in the meantime the President has sanctioned the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk to keep the road open for supplies and reinforcements. If necessary, for the forces operating south of Archangel and Murmansk, and to facilitate prompt withdrawal, the commandant will permit.

With the military point of view, the main question now is to keep open the railway extending from south of Murmansk to a point near the southern extremity of the White Sea, which is the only road whereby supplies reach Archangel during the winter months.

## No Apprehension Felt

Great Britain, according to the special message from General Bliss to Secretary Baker, is sending a force of 2400 men to Murmansk, and the two American railway companies are to cooperate with this force. It is also stated in the same communication that the British military authorities feel no apprehension concerning the military situation at Archangel.

Monday's announcement is virtually the first communication the War Department has made on the Russian enterprise, and followed a series of debates in the Senate in which Senator Hiram Johnson urged immediate withdrawal. His resolution putting the Senate on record for withdrawal was defeated on Friday by a tie vote, the Vice-President casting the deciding negative vote.

According to a statement recently made by Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the United States and the Allies will, under all circumstances, consider the safety of the Russians who have supported them before actual evacuation takes place. This point, it is believed, will be taken up with the representatives of the Soviet Government and a strict guarantee for the safety of these Russians who proved friendly to the Allies demanded.

## Secretary Baker's Letter

Secretary Baker's letter to Senator Chamberlain is as follows:

"My dear Senator Chamberlain: I have just received a message from General Bliss, sent by the President's direction, in which I am told that the President has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects:

(1) To assure greater safety during this winter of the allied forces, both along Murmansk and at Archangel, and south of Archangel; (2) The much better supply and, if necessary, the reinforcement from Murmansk of the advanced detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; (3) To facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit.

The President has directed me to communicate the foregoing to the heads of the allied governments, which I have done. The President desires that his action and the reasons for it be communicated to the military committees of the Senate and the House for their information.

"In addition to the foregoing, General Bliss tells me that the British Government is sending a force of about 2400 men to Murmansk, and that they have requested the cooperation of the President to the extent of two companies of railway troops already referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for Archangel during the winter have to go by railroad south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White Sea, and that the operation of this railroad is believed by the British to be absolutely necessary to guarantee the prompt movement of reinforcements and supplies to Archangel and the troops south of Archangel. General Bliss also informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel.

Most of the members of the Foreign Relations committee will attend the White House conference. Senator Lodge has already accepted the invitation. It became known on Monday, however, that some of the outstanding members would not attend the conference. It was intimated that Senator William E. Borah, Progressive, of Idaho, would not attend, the reason adduced being that Senator Borah does not desire to be told in confidence things that the President might not think it advisable to tell the public.

SUFFRAGE BATTLE RENEWED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another resolution providing for the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote was introduced on Monday by Senator Jones of Washington, and referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee. The resolution is identical to the one recently rejected by the Senate, and its champions probably will make an effort to bring it up for action before the next session of Congress.

RECHID BEY SHOOTS HIMSELF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—Rechid Bey, former Governor of Darblar, deeply implicated in the Armenian massacres, shot himself as the police were on the point of effecting his arrest.

## SENATORS NOT TO MAINTAIN SILENCE

Disregarding the Request of  
President Wilson, a Number  
Are Determined to Discuss  
League of Nations at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opponents in the United States Senate of the proposed League of Nations will, apparently, disregard the request of President Wilson for the maintenance of silence and the abstaining from criticism on all matters pertaining to the constitution of the League of Nations, and after their views on the question and on the fundamentals involved before the President has an opportunity to address himself to the people of the United States.

Among the warm supporters of President Wilson it is deemed nothing if not belittling and proper that it should be through him, who, through so much opposition, sponsored the league, that the people of the United States should learn how the international convention is to affect the future of the country in its relations to world politics and the exigencies of peace and war.

This, however, is not the view of the opponents of the project. They declare that a request from the President places them under no obligation, and that the Senate of the United States is a free forum, in which its members are not amenable to or obligated by the mere wishes, much less the commands of any man, be it even the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In fact, speeches on the League of Nations have already been prepared and more are in course of preparation. So without due process of law, he states, "nor are they being deported because they are radicals. Those who refer to as radicals are being sent out of the country because they have been found advocating the overthrow of our government by force."

Speech Expected Today

Senator Miles Poindexter, Progressive, of Washington, was all prepared to speak on Monday, and failed to do so only because the opportunity did not develop.

He is expected to speak today in opposition to the League of Nations and will do this, analyzing its constitution, and will attempt to show how, in his opinion, it affects the fundamental law of the United States. Senator Cummins, Progressive, of Iowa, will also address himself to the question and explain why he is opposed to the project of world league.

It assumed the responsibility of declining to deport these people. Now that the submarine menace is removed, they are being deported to the countries whence they came. They have had every possible opportunity, both at the places where they were originally arrested some time ago, and at the department in Washington, to defend themselves against the charges made under the immigration law. All of these aliens were freely granted the privilege of employing counsel. Some did so; others declined; but all, irrespective of whether or not they employed counsel, were treated fairly, as the department never acts or allows any of its officials to act as a prosecutor, but simply as an agency to ascertain the truth. The right to resort to the courts was not denied to any of the aliens.

Order Is General

The regulation of the department relative to the consideration of the cases of members of the I. W. W. is as follows:

"First—that we will not arrest, detain or deport any alien simply for joining the I. W. W.

"Second—that we will arrest and detain until we can deport any alien, whether a member of the I. W. W. or not, who is found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy, or the overthrow by force or violence of the government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials.

Most of the members of the Foreign Relations committee will attend the White House conference. Senator Lodge has already accepted the invitation. It became known on Monday, however, that some of the outstanding members would not attend the conference. It was intimated that Senator William E. Borah, Progressive, of Idaho, would not attend, the reason adduced being that Senator Borah does not desire to be told in confidence things that the President might not think it advisable to tell the public.

On the other hand, the President, Republicans point out, has chosen New England, Senator Lodge's home and the place of his greatest popularity, to attend the conference.

He is to be the first to speak. Now if Senator Lodge, on an examination of the constitution of the league and after understanding its implications decides to oppose the project, in that case he is expected to speak in the Senate before the President has made his Boston address.

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Ings of the businesses, and, on the other hand trade union officials are unwilling that their jurisdiction should suffer from the encroachment of the works committee. Nevertheless, in one Newcastle works, great success has attended the inception of the scheme, and progress is being made throughout the industry.

It is announced that the government will hold an inquiry into the position of the miners, despite the rejection of their offer by the miners' federation last week. Representative employers and workers are to be asked to give evidence.

#### Premier and Unemployment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The Christian Science Monitor learns that the question of industrial unrest and the increasing unemployment are detaining Mr. Lloyd George in England, and making his return to Paris of uncertain date. The problem of unemployment is engaging his attention more and more.

The number of those in receipt of the unemployment demobilization up to last Thursday was 700,000, most of whom were discharged war-workers, including 60 per cent women, but very few soldiers. It is anticipated that this demobilization will increase the figures to 1,000,000 by the end of the month, and if this situation does not improve, steps will be taken by the Labor Ministry and War Office to decrease the rate of demobilization.

#### NEW MEASURE FOR QUICK LEGISLATION

British Parliament Discusses Proposals for Expediting Work of the House of Commons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)

The address in reply to the King's speech was passed on Friday last, a day of debate in the House of Commons being taken up with the question of pensions for soldiers and their dependents, and of the need for increasing the subsidy paid to British grain growers.

Details of a measure for expediting legislation have been placed on the table, and will be discussed this week.

The measure provides for the establishment of six standing committees to consider bills in details, thereby lessening the control of the House over legislation to a certain extent.

The committees may sit while the House is in session, and strangers will be admitted, unless the committee orders their withdrawal. For this session only, the measure will also apply to consideration of the estimates, except votes concerning the personnel and pay of the army, navy, and air force. As a result, the number of days allotted for supply this session will be reduced from 20 to 12.

Other means of speeding up the examination and amending of bills are included.

All sections of the Coalition are represented in the group of private members formed to further the study of international relations in the House, and to promote an exchange of views with prominent politicians of other countries. Col. Sir Samuel Hoare is chairman and Col. Walter Guinness, secretary.

At the first of the weekly meetings, views were exchanged with Professor Milyukoff and Mr. Mirhoff, on the Russian situation.

The terms of a bill introduced by Gen. J. E. B. Seelye to make temporary provision for the regulation of aerial navigation have been made public.

The clauses regulate the grant of licenses to pilots and aviators round the British Isles, registration, inspection, and certification of aircraft licensing, inspection and regulation of aerodromes, and conditions in regard to the carriage of goods, mails, and passengers in and out of the country.

Honor for Mr. Lloyd George

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Sunday) — Mr. Lloyd George has been elected honorary member of the Manchester Reform Club. An amendment "That, setting aside the political controversies of the moment in appreciation of the great work done during the war, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P., be and is, hereby elected honorary member of the club," was defeated. The president, in moving the resolution, stated that it had been the intention to bring the matter forward last September, and there was no political significance in the fact that the proposal was brought forward now.

#### ZIONIST COMMISSION CALLS FOR ASSEMBLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The Zionist commission in Palestine has issued a call for a constituent assembly of Palestine Jewry. All Jewish men and women, having attained the twentieth year, are entitled to vote, and all having reached the twenty-fourth year may be elected. Another necessary qualification is a good knowledge of Hebrew. The provisional constituent assembly has instructed delegates to the Peace Conference to urge that the powers should nominate Great Britain as their representative, and should confer on Great Britain the government of Palestine, with a view to aiding the Jews to build up their commonwealth.

AGRARIAN REFORM IN DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday) — An important agrarian reform bill, which is expected to create 9000 additional small holdings, has been introduced into the Danish Chamber.

#### BUILDING TRADES PEACE IS SOUGHT

Conference Called in Washington in Effort to Adjust Wage Differences — Great Demand for Highly Skilled Mechanics

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In an effort to avoid a tieup in the building industry of the country, the United States Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor will hold a joint conference in the office of the Secretary of War on Wednesday, to be participated in by the representatives of the Building Trades Employers Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This action was decided upon after a conference held on Monday between Henry J. Sheffington and Walter D. Davidge, commissioners of conciliation, who have been trying to effect a settlement of the dispute in New York, their failure to accomplish this having brought about the menace of a country-wide strike.

Mr. Sheffington, who came from New York to lay the facts before Secretary Wilson, said that an adjustment of the differences could be made if the employers were willing to submit them to the National War Labor Board. The unions demanded this, or the payment of an increase of \$1 a day in wages. It was estimated by Mr. Sheffington that 100,000 men were involved. His idea was to "stop the strike before it started," since it is highly desirable to get building operations under way which were interfered with by the war, both because of the opportunity which it will afford for labor, and because housing conditions are inadequate.

#### Cause for Optimism

While the industrial unrest, due to economic disturbances and readjustment friction, is causing outbreaks in different parts of the country, there are indications that an undercurrent of optimism has good reason for its existence. Charles T. Clayton, director of the training service, Department of Labor, says that the current business situation results from a mental state that has induced timidity.

"Every business man knows what is meant by 'turning the corner,'" says Mr. Clayton. "It isn't an unprecedented condition, by any means. We are at the corner now, and going ahead. Hesitation means danger to the business man who delays; I have never seen a time in American history when I felt more confident of the truth of the old proverb that 'He who hesitates is lost.'

"Business is positively going ahead, and the biggest business men of the country know it. I know that one of the largest railroad companies in the United States has been advertising for weeks, trying to get machinists. At the same time, there are thousands of machinists out of work. The explanation is that most of these men are really not machinists at all, but machine operators. They haven't the real knowledge of machine work that they absolutely must have to make good."

"A great many industries in the United States at this minute are running under-manned, because skilled help cannot be had. There are jobs enough and men enough, but the men need training to hold the jobs.

**Business Men Alert**

"Big business in all parts of the country has appealed to the training service to help qualify the men for the jobs. The captains of industry in America know that prices are not going to come down, and they are not going to fold their hands and sit idle. England knows that prices are going to stay up; in the national housing scheme abroad, the board in charge is fixing rents, not on a pre-war basis, but very definitely on post-war basis.

The housing authorities know that prices all over the world are up, and certain to stay there for a long time. The enlightened business men of America know that it is impossible to come back to the conditions of 1913 when the rest of the world is living in 1919.

"The training service has installed factory training rooms in some of the largest industrial plants of the country within the last few weeks. The management of these plants realize that when the corner is turned labor is likely to be in a demand that will remind us of disconcerting days of the German offensive, and they are making plans in advance so that they will be able to make the best use of what labor they have, rather than coming into the market for skilled help next summer, when such help will be almost impossible to get."

#### Message to Mr. Gompers

Continent-Wide Strike Announced — Prediction It Will Be Short

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — William L. Hutchison, chief of the Carpenters Union, says he believes the plasterers, masons and others affiliated with building trades who are going on strike in sympathy with the carpenters, will tie up about \$45,000,000 worth of work. A cable message sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, now in Paris, reads:

"Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused continent-wide strike. We understand that several large New York firms are now seeking European contracts. The building trades of America request that these be not recognized until word is heard from this country."

John H. Donlin, president of the building trades division of the federation, and Frank Morrison, secretary of

the American Federation of Labor, signed the message.

This means the tying up of industry in England and France, and the United States, or in fact, an international strike.

Henry J. Sheffington who with Walter D. Davidge, has been representing the Secretary of Labor of the United States, said before leaving for Washington to confer with the Secretary, that he believed the strike would last but a short time, as he was quite sure that the labor men would consent to arbitrate their differences.

#### SOCIALISTS OPPOSE REQUEST OF FINLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)

The Finnish regent, General Mannerheim, is understood to have abandoned his visit to Copenhagen, owing to the hostile attitude of the Norwegian Socialists, who resent the policy of the Mannerheim régime toward the Finnish Socialists. Swedish Socialists also demonstrated against General Mannerheim on his arrival in Stockholm.

#### NEED FOR DECISION ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Peace Conference Urged by British Government to Adopt Definite Policy — Canadian Premier on Slow Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday) — Exponents of the League of Nations scheme were not given much leisure for basking in the exhilaration produced by Friday's great meeting of the Peace Conference. On the very afternoon Mr. Winston Churchill, the British War Minister, came over from London in an aeroplane for the special purpose of bringing the subject of Russia to the very serious attention of the conference. It is understood that the British Government is pressuring for the adoption of some definite policy in agreement with the allied and associated powers, and though it was decided to postpone discussion until

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Mr. Venizelos, having spoken in deepest appreciation of the League scheme, declaring that while idealism did not admit of materialism, it did not exclude realism. Dr. Wellington Koo, on behalf of China, expressed appreciation of the progress made toward a world peace, adding that his reasons for participating in the debate lay in the fact that he stood for one-third of the total populations represented by all the other delegates.

problems might be different according to whether the delegate was representing European or overseas interests.

M. Pichon referred in appreciative terms to Sir Robert Borden's contributions to the conference deliberations.

#### HOPES FOR INTERNATIONAL FORCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday) — Speaking at the Peace Conference, subsequent to Mr. Barnes' plea for the establishment of an international military force, M. Clemenceau said:

"I should have been glad to have seen provision for the nucleus of an international force which would be ready to strike against an aggressor nation. This, I know, cuts deep into the idea of the sovereignty of nations, but I hope there may be future discussions on the part of the affiliated states as to how they can adjust their national life so as to admit of a greater degree of cooperation than is seen in this document."

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## CABINET'S DEFENSE IN AFFAIRE BRIEY

French Reconstruction Minister Denies Charges That Brieys Mines Were Left Undefended at the Opening of the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—L'Affaire Brieys was the subject of ministerial statements in the Chamber of Deputies' debate on Friday. M. Loucheur, Minister for Industrial Reconstruction, replied to accusations against the government brought in former debate, by the following statements:

Firstly, the Germans extracted very little iron from Brieys. They obtained it elsewhere and could have obtained much more.

Secondly, the Germans did not produce a single ton of cast-iron at Brieys.

Thirdly, French aviators frequently bombarded both the German and the French Lorraine mining basin in 1917 and 1918.

As to the orders given by certain generals forbidding bombardment of the Brieys basin, M. Loucheur said he could find no trace of them, but since the government wished full light on the whole matter, a commission of inquiry would be appointed.

M. Painlevé, War Minister from March to October, 1917, declared that no instruction had been given by him to restrain the Brieys bombardment; neither had he been solicited to do so. M. Painlevé added that in October, 1917 Marshal Pétain had written a request to the American aviation department, asking that an enormous effort should be made on the factories of annexed Lorraine.

M. Loucheur further defended the Comité des Forges metallurgists who had given their devoted support to the country during the war. He however, condemned the slackness of the metal trade before the war, and called for a policy of intensive production, which alone would enable the country to maintain her place in the after-war economic struggle.

This closed the debate, in which M. Loucheur, in a masterly manner, outlined the policy by which French industries will be transferred from a war to a peace basis.

## FIRM ACTION BY SPANISH CABINET

Catalonian Obstruction in Cortes Causes Introduction of "Guillotine" — Strikes Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Buckmaster and Lord Parmoor, two leading English law authorities, who have taken prominent parts in advancing the League of Nations, express satisfaction with the draft scheme as an effective plan.

Lord Buckmaster, former Lord Chancellor, said:

"Had all diplomatic documents that preceded this war been published in Germany, and six months, instead of six weeks, given for reflection, I doubt if even the German Government would have forced its people to fight. Lies may live through a night and a day, but truth and justice must in the end prevail. I believe in the League of Nations, and regard its establishment as one of the great steps of progress in the history of the world."

Lord Buckmaster declared himself satisfied with the proposed machinery for the league, stating that the important thing was that there should be substituted for the old continuity of the national foreign policy, a new continuity of international foreign policy of strict justice. From this point of view, it was perhaps not desirable that either delegates to the league, or its policy, should be affected by the ups and downs of domestic party politics of any nation.

Lord Parmoor said the chief points, apart from the organization, are proposals regarding disarmament and publicity. These two safeguards, if carried out in reality, will bring about the desired result of a peaceful settlement of international difficulties, he believes.

## SALZBURG DIET FOR UNION WITH GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless announces that the Diet of Salzburg adopted a motion for union with Germany. The Hamburg Soviet telegraphed the German armistice commission, undertaking to use their whole force to see that the arrangements for food distribution remain as inviolable as the Red Cross institutions.

Von Hindenburg has appealed to the German people to unite to fight against Bolshevism.

SIR MARK SYKES PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Col. Sir Mark Sykes, M. P., passed away yesterday in Paris. In commenting on the event, the London bureau of the Zionist Organization pays tribute to his deep understanding of Jewish aspirations, and adds that his profound grasp of the needs of the Near East made him one of the most ardent friends of Zionism.

Sir Mark Sykes represented the Central Hull division in the House of Commons since 1911, and at the last election was returned for the same division on the Coalition Unionist ticket. He was educated at Monaco, in full allegiance to the régime.

BRITISH BOOK ON OUTBREAK OF WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Prof. C. W. C. Oman's book, "The Outbreak of the War of 1914-1918," which is based on British official documents, was published yesterday. The author has been permitted to see many documents not hitherto published, and has personally been in touch with many diplomatic representatives on the Continent in August, 1914. The book contains the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, published for the first time in England in full.

## New Blouses

The Blouse Room is filled with the frillest, prettiest new blouses for spring and summer.

Some have very fine tucking and frills of lace, others are simply made with a ruffle-collar at the throat. \$3.95 to \$8.95.

New dimity blouses have colored trimming. \$2.95 to \$4.50.

MRS. NORBURY THE NORBRO SHOP MRS. BROWN  
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## RADICALS HIRED TO RUIN RUSSIA

Bolshevism Deliberately Introduced Into Country by German Government, According to Testimony in Senate Inquiry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—The Senate Judiciary sub-committee which is investigating lawless activities in the United States heard more testimony on Monday substantiating facts already before it relating to the chaos and utter demoralization Bolshevism has brought upon Russia.

In the course of his testimony Roger E. Simmons, formerly United States Consul at Petrograd, revealed facts which make certain the guilt of officials of the Imperial German Government in the plot to render Russia helpless by the introduction in that country of the most diabolical form of anarchy conceivable—Bolshevism. The revelations made by Consul Simmons are part of a sworn statement made by his informant to the consul-general in Petrograd, and are here given for the public for the first time.

### Radical Schools Studied

"My informant," said Consul Simmons, "was a Russian Socialist who was teaching school in Germany at the time the war broke out. He has served his time in Siberia and had worked long to bring about a revolution that would free the Russian people from their woes. One day a man came to him, a German, and said: 'The Imperial Chancellor wants a Russian to go to Switzerland and make a study of the various schools of socialism there and find out which one is the most radical. The Chancellor is willing to appropriate 5,000,000 marks for the use of the most radical school's members if they will go into Russia and start their propaganda there.'

"My informant took the proposition to an American friend, who, after studying the proposition over, advised him to accept it, as he might learn something of use to the Allies. So this man went to Switzerland and moved among all the schools of socialism and learned all about each one. He returned to Germany and in a 300-page report advised the Chancellor that the Socialist school headed by Lenin was the most radical, but he advised the Chancellor that the Lenin school was so bad that the application of its teachings to Russia would result in chaos. He was commended for his work. Later he joined the forces of Kerensky, who gave him important work to do.

"To me this man's experience, the revelations of Mr. Simmons and the further evidence furnished by the presence on innumerable occasions of German officers in the Bolshevik ranks should be ample to prove the direct connection of the German Imperial Government with the plot to destroy Russia, or to render her so helpless that she would be negligible as a force."

The fact was later brought out that after the lumber industry had been destroyed under Bolshevik "rule," the Germans came in and bought at small prices a large number of mills, the country was depopulated of food by the Germans and all materials transported have been removed to Germany.

Lord Buckmaster said the chief points, apart from the organization, are proposals regarding disarmament and publicity. These two safeguards, if carried out in reality, will bring about the desired result of a peaceful settlement of international difficulties, he believes.

Mr. Simmons related many instances of terrorism which he said was not the result of chance but of organization and a fixed policy. In fact, according to the evidence, about the only organization existing in Russia is the one which contemplates the application of terroristic methods for the destruction of capitalism and the reduction of all classes to the level of the proletariat. The entire mass of people in Russia are slaves of the Bolsheviks, who are their taskmasters. Former officers in the Russian Army by the thousands have been forced to serve in the Bolshevik Army to save their families from starving. The nationalization of the financial system and of the industrial system has resulted in their practical extinction. The picking of the pockets of persons who draw money from the banks is carried on under an organized system. Mr. Simmons himself lost 14,000 rubles in this way going from the bank to the consulate. Y. M. C. A. workers, the treasurer of the International Har-

vestor Company, and many other Americans had similar experiences.

Mr. Simmons read official proclamations and documents concerning changes promulgated in the family and home relations which members of the sub-committee consider the vilest crime ever conceived against the sanctity of the home in the history of the race.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, passed away shortly after noon on Monday.

However much he may have fallen away from that attitude in practice, during the past few years, there can be no question that, throughout the greater part of his career, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sought to appeal for sympathy and union between the French and the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Nebraska lower house has just passed a bill which makes the wearing in any public school, by any teacher, of any dress of any religious sect, order or denomination a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. It also imposes a penalty upon any board of education or on any other governing school body knowingly permitting any public-school teacher to remain on duty who has failed to comply with the provisions of the act.

Members of the House, representing districts with a heavy German-born or German-descended population, stated during the discussion upon the measure that in many of the districts the only public-school teachers employed are Roman Catholic nuns and that their desks are littered with Roman Catholic emblems. In Cedar County, for example, it was stated that there are four districts in which the public schools are held in buildings erected by the Roman Catholic church upon Roman Catholic church property, and which are supported by public taxation and share in the support given by the State in its semi-annual apportionments of the earnings upon the \$100,000 permanent school fund, although the teaching in them is conducted by nuns.

Children Denied Admittance

In one district, it was declared, a farm renter was compelled to move because his children were denied admittance to the school. In another a party that went out from Hartington, the county seat, during the Red Cross drive of last May, to hold a rally in the district schoolhouse, found it entirely dismantled and was told the teaching was done in the Roman Catholic property down the road. In another, where the district failed to make its quota on the war savings stamp drive, the Roman Catholic priest took \$1000 worth. A little later he preached a patriotic sermon. A committee from his congregation went to the church authorities, represented by a German priest who was unsuccessfully prosecuted in the Federal Court on an indictment growing out of his attitude toward the government while at war, and the priest who had purchased the stamps was transferred.

All of these districts are heavily populated by Germans. Several members, in explaining their votes, said that if the point of the priests who had protested against the State's laying hands on the parochial schools was well taken, then it was proper for the State to pass a law barring nuns as public school teachers on the ground that the church should keep its hands off the State.

COALITION IN NORWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—Settlement of the Norwegian Government crisis is still pending, but is expected shortly as the former Premier, Mr. Michelsen, has agreed to form a cabinet with the support of the Right and Left.

He figured prominently, too, in the opposition to the building of the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

QUEBEC, Canada (Sunday)—The Quebec Legislature, and, almost immediately afterward, his leap to fame as an orator. Even at that time, he had all the attributes of a great speaker, and so rapid was his advance in public favor that, three years later, he entered the Dominion House of Commons under the leadership of Mackenzie, avowing a moderate protectionist policy. He was wont to declare that if he were in Great Britain he would be a free trader; but that, in Canada, a certain measure of protection was the price a young country had to pay for its development. He was never, however, very enthusiastic about it, and when, after serving for a short time as Minister of Inland Revenue, his party went out of office, he associated himself with the Hon. Edward Blake, who succeeded Mackenzie as leader of the party, in a sustained opposition to high tariff.

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## PLANS TO ENFORCE WAR REVENUE ACT

United States Internal Revenue Collector Says Persons Who Conceal Liability or Falsify Will Be Severely Dealt With

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tax dodgers will be severely dealt with under the United States 1919 War Revenue Act, according to Daniel C. Roper, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenues, in a statement issued to the public through the collectors in the various districts.

"Any person who deliberately conceals tax liability," says Mr. Roper, "or who falsifies a return in order to reduce or evade any internal revenue tax, or who deliberately abets such concealment or fraud, finds arrayed against him the entire strength of this bureau pressing for the full civil and criminal penalties. That is the attitude toward the tax-dodger, expressed in one sentence."

"Toward the taxpayer who means to comply with the internal revenue laws, fully and honestly, the bureau extends helping hand. Cooperation with the taxpayer is our watchword and objective."

"These two contrasts—the teeth of the law for the tax-dodger and the violator, and the aid of every lawful agency for the voluntary taxpayer—are policies necessary to the administration of tax laws under modern conditions."

"One of the most difficult of the many problems in tax collecting is to classify those who fail to fulfill the obligations imposed by law. The bureau is obliged to maintain a large staff and to use the utmost discretion in properly labeling these cases. Even-handed justice is a heavy responsibility, and only through careful siftings can delinquents be classified."

"There are three distinct classes of delinquency with which we have to deal. First, the taxpayer who had reasonable cause, brought about by exceptional conditions beyond his control; secondly, the fellow who didn't look up or didn't realize his obligations; and thirdly, the person who willfully evaded compliance with the law."

"As for the man who shows a reasonable cause within certain lines established by the bureau, no penalties are asserted. All other delinquents are more carefully investigated before prosecution is begun. Many of these offenses are caused by ignorance and negligence. Failure to make the reports required by law may in some cases warrant severe penalty, as where the delinquent continues his delinquency after being warned of the penalty for failure to make return. However, if the delinquent takes immediate corrective action and it is clearly established through investigation that he did not willfully violate the law, the bureau allows him to compromise his liability to specific penalty by tendering a nominal sum of money. In such instances the money is not really in compromise, but assessed to impress the taxpayer against future violations."

## Early Payment Urged

New York Collector Says Prompt Tax Returns Are Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Taxpayers who pay their income tax assessments early are showing further proof of their patriotism, according to William H. Edwards, internal revenue collector for the second New York district, in his recent appeal. Although the payments are not demanded until March 15, Mr. Edwards pointed out that the money was needed at once to defray expenses incurred by the war, and that those who could pay their taxes before that time would be helping the cause considerably.

"We have received from Washington a supply of individual income tax returns for net incomes of not more than \$5,000," said Collector Edwards, "and we will start immediately to distribute them."

"Every taxpayer who can possibly do so is urged to pay his entire tax when filing his return, on or before March 15. The installment method by which one-quarter of the amount may be paid at that time, followed by quarterly payments on June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, is intended for taxpayers whose financing of the tax at one time would tend to upset local financial conditions," he said.

PERUVIAN DELEGATE TO STUDY INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A professor in the National School of Agriculture at Lima, Jose Antonio La Valle, has come to the United States, as an official delegate from the Peruvian Government, to purchase agricultural implements and machinery, particularly for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. He will spend some time studying industrial and commercial conditions with regard to their effect upon Peru, and also will study the cotton plantations and sugar refineries of the South.

TOY BUYERS PLAN COOPERATIVE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—in order to bring about the permanent organization of a retail toy buyers association, a meeting at which from 150 to 200 toy buyers from all parts of the United States will be represented, is to be held at the Bush Terminal Building on Wednesday. In explanation of

the organization, one of the buyers said it would be formed for purely constructive purposes. The objects, he said, can be summarized as follows:

(1) To exchange thoughts and ideas on successful retailing; (2) to make toys a prominent mercantile feature; (3) to make more attractive and better toys, toys that will have a meaning, and will instruct as well as amuse. The toy buyer must be a student of human nature, in the buyer's opinion, as he must be capable of seeing through the children's eyes. Although the parents pay for them, the toys are really purchased by the children, he argued.

"About 40 per cent of the toys used in America were of German make before the war. Every effort will be made to develop the mercantile importance of American toys and to make them more interesting, valuable and instructive for the children," he added.

## EDUCATION OF ILLITERATES SHOWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the Education Committee of the United States House of Representatives, considering a bill to appropriate \$12,500,000 annually for work in cooperation with the states to educate native illiterates and aliens who cannot speak English, were told that the bureau of mines has progressed to such a point in its safety movement that further improvement will be difficult unless foreign-born workers are taught the language of that country.

They were said to be 8,592,000 illiterates and persons unable to speak English in the United States of whom 1,006,000 live in New York and \$21,000 in Pennsylvania.

P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, said model textbooks, printed by the government on everyday topics, such as agriculture and history, were necessary to give instruction in Americanism along with an elementary education. By making education of illiterates from 10 to 21 compulsory he believed the problem of adult illiteracy soon would be solved.

## EDUCATION LAW IN PHILIPPINES PASSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passage by the Philippine Legislature of an act appropriating 30,000,000 pesos for the extension of universal free education is regarded by General Yerter, the acting Governor, as the most striking development of the legislative session in Manila just closed, according to a long cable review received by the War Department.

Of this measure he says: "It will banish illiteracy, establish permanently English as the common language of the land, afford a firm foundation for democratic institutions and insure order and stability to the insular government."

## AMERICANIZATION CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An Americanization concert and pageant, in which more than 26 nationalities will be represented by the Community Chorus, is to be given at the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations on the evening of Feb. 21. The singing of patriotic songs will be a feature, the children now practicing daily such songs as "America the Beautiful" and "Under the Stars and Stripes." The Americanization features will include the expression of appreciation through songs, flags, costumes, and pantomime, of what the peoples of the world have contributed to the United States, after which the United States will tell what it expects of its Twentieth Century pilgrims.

## NEW YORK TAX PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The New York State faces a direct tax of \$26,000,000, unless new sources of income are found, according to Senator Henry M. Sage, chairman of the Finance Committee of the state Senate, who adds that in order to avoid such direct taxation other sources of revenue must be discovered and put into operation before the present session of the Legislature comes to an end.

## ROCKEFELLER DISBURSEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual report of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, says that appropriations amounting to \$2,686,480 were distributed among various colleges in the last year, and that the most important investigation for which the board furnished the funds was that of the Gary (Indiana) schools.

## PERUVIAN DELEGATE TO STUDY INDUSTRIES

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NEW YORK, New York—A professor in the National School of Agriculture at Lima, Jose Antonio La Valle, has come to the United States, as an official delegate from the Peruvian Government, to purchase agricultural implements and machinery, particularly for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. He will spend some time studying industrial and commercial conditions with regard to their effect upon Peru, and also will study the cotton plantations and sugar refineries of the South.

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## PLANS TO EXPAND THE PARCEL POST

United States Post Office Officials in Conference With Manufacturers Outline Projects for Reaching All Parts of World

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Extension of the United States parcel post service to countries and territories at present unreached, as a necessary step in the movement to develop the export trade of the United States, is receiving active recognition by the Post Office Department," said H. H. Morse of the Boston Export Round Table, who has just returned from a conference of representative business men with United States postal officials at Washington.

"In making a bid for new trade in other countries," said Mr. Morse, "it is absolutely essential that some inexpensive means of minor transportation be afforded. Introductory shipments will be small, and there is now no service to many points except for shipments that come under the category of freight. Replacements of stock, too, will be needed, and these will be necessarily small in the beginning."

"The United States Post Office authorities thoroughly appreciate the situation and already have instituted a number of moves which have overstepped all precedent. Departing entirely from the customary conventions, they are at work upon an extensive plan to equalize conditions throughout the world and give to the United States a parcel post service that will compare favorably with that of England.

"I do not feel at liberty to go into the details of some of the plans, which are still in the making, but I will say that the delegates to the conference were surprised and gratified with regard to the cooperative efforts which the postal officials are putting forth to provide an international parcel post service for the manufacturers of the United States.

"England has a wonderful parcel post system, due in a large part to its marine facilities and its sliding scale of charges. In the United States the charge for a 10-pound parcel is ten times that of one pound. In England the graduated scale provides for one charge for parcels of one to three pounds, another for parcels of three to seven pounds and so on, the ratio being less as the weight of the parcel advances."

"At present the United States has no parcel post arrangements in such important countries as Africa, Canada, Cuba, Russia, Paraguay, several of the Balkan countries and other territories. The delay in the receipt of the telegram was due to the fact that Mr. Fuller left Paris before it was delivered to him there and it was consequently forwarded to him in Washington.

Mr. Fuller states further that he understands that the sailing date has been delayed but that he has again cabled General Pershing, asking for definite information regarding the date of sailing.

## Welcome Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Governor Coolidge has designated United States Senators Lodge and Weeks and all of the congressmen from Massachusetts as members of the committee to receive the twenty-sixth division when it arrives in Boston.

## TAX EQUALIZATION PLAN IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Robert S. Mullin, Assemblyman of the Bronx, New York City, has introduced a bill which would establish local option taxation. It would enable the authorities of a city, town or village in the State to fix a tax rate "on the value of improvements in and on land, or on the value of both such improvements and personal property, which shall be lower than the tax rate on the value of the land exclusive of such improvements."

Another clause would enable the local authorities to reduce, year by year, the tax rate on improvements and personal property, while retaining a higher rate on land values.

## FISHERMEN'S INCOMES LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Incomes ranging from \$100 to \$300 per week have been earned by small boat or shore fishermen and lobster fishermen going out of Portland during the past few months. Recently a South Portland lobster fisherman earned \$127 in one week. There are comparatively few men engaged in the fishing industry in Portland vicinity at the present time. Many fishermen have been in the army and others abandoned fishing for work in the shipyards and other employment.

## REFORESTATION TO BE TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—for the purpose of arousing the interest of the general public, and particularly the business men of New England, to the needs of practical forestry and the

benefits of the reforestation of the northeastern section of the United States, where the demand has exceeded the supply for the last half century, the Massachusetts Forestry Association will hold a two-days congress for the New England district in this city, beginning Feb. 24, at which various phases of the forestry question and its application will be presented and discussed.

Among the specific subjects to be brought before the congress are the water-power situation in New England, the pulp and paper industry, the possibilities of reforestation and selective cutting, and the presentation of a program for forest conservation and research in the six states.

The officials of the Massachusetts Forestry Association will point out that in their own State more than two-thirds of the lumber used in construction is derived from the southern and western states and from Canada, and that many acres of rocky land in Massachusetts which are unsuitable for agricultural purposes might be reclaimed for forestry if the owners of such property were given sufficient encouragement.

## GENERAL PERSHING ON 26TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A telegram from General Pershing, dated Jan. 17, 1919, which has just been received here by Alvan T. Fuller, member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, states that the twenty-sixth (New England) division was under orders to proceed, beginning Jan. 20, to one of the base ports for embarkation en route to the United States. The message stated, however, that the date of sailing was dependent upon available transportation, although it was likely that it would be in about a month from that date.

The delay in the receipt of the telegram was due to the fact that Mr. Fuller left Paris before it was delivered to him there and it was consequently forwarded to him in Washington.

Mr. Fuller states further that he

understands that the sailing date has been delayed but that he has again cabled General Pershing, asking for definite information regarding the date of sailing.

## Welcome Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Governor Coolidge has designated United States Senators Lodge and Weeks and all of the congressmen from Massachusetts as members of the committee to receive the twenty-sixth division when it arrives in Boston.

## TAX EQUALIZATION PLAN IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Robert S. Mullin, Assemblyman of the Bronx, New York City, has introduced a bill which would establish local option taxation. It would enable the authorities of a city, town or village in the State to fix a tax rate "on the value of improvements in and on land, or on the value of both such improvements and personal property, which shall be lower than the tax rate on the value of the land exclusive of such improvements."

Another clause would enable the local authorities to reduce, year by year, the tax rate on improvements and personal property, while retaining a higher rate on land values.

## FISHERMEN'S INCOMES LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Incomes ranging from \$100 to \$300 per week have been earned by small boat or shore fishermen and lobster fishermen going out of Portland during the past few months. Recently a South Portland lobster fisherman earned \$127 in one week. There are comparatively few men engaged in the fishing industry in Portland vicinity at the present time. Many fishermen have been in the army and others abandoned fishing for work in the shipyards and other employment.

## REFORESTATION TO BE TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—for the purpose of arousing the interest of the general public, and particularly the business men of New England, to the needs of practical forestry and the

## LABOR TO ASSIST IN AMERICANIZING

Springfield, Massachusetts, Unions Name Committee to Work in Conjunction With Board of Education in Devising Plan

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—An important step toward coordinating organized labor with the broad Americanization program now being put into operation by the local department of education was taken on Sunday by the Springfield Central Labor Union when a committee of seven members was named to draw up a questionnaire which, if approved by the central body two weeks hence, will be sent to all labor union members in its jurisdiction. This questionnaire is designed to furnish information regarding the number of United States citizens, the number of alien union members who have taken out first naturalization papers and those who have failed to do so. It will also determine the number of citizens who have availed themselves of the voting privilege by registration.

More important still, perhaps, is designed to ascertain the amount of illiteracy in union labor ranks, and its degree, and thereby to serve as an index to the educational qualifications of its membership. When carried into effect, as there is no reason to doubt that the program will be, it is the intention of the Central Labor Union to bring about close cooperation with the school department by making use of the special school facilities intended for just this purpose.

An effort will be made to organize

classes in elementary branches for those who are nearly or quite illiterate, while classes in civics and kindred subjects will be formed for those educationally more advanced. The end in view of the educational portion of the proposed program is not only to make labor union members more valuable members of the community, but also to assist those who have not yet become naturalized in meeting the requirements for full United States citizenship.

The Bricklayers' Union has been the pioneer labor organization here in citizenship work and a prerequisite to membership is at least an application for naturalization papers. This union has recently formulated a protest to the city government against the employment of aliens on city work to the exclusion of United States citizens, and this union is expected to place the full weight of its large membership behind the Central Labor Union movement.

It is probable that a large and representative committee will be chosen to carry out the program. As proposed, it would number 195. Speakers at the meeting said that citizenship and education make the worker more valuable to his employer, his community, State and nation, as well as to himself. Mrs. Mary Gordon Thompson of Washington, District of Columbia, member of the division of labor and education of the Department of Labor, urged the need of educational work among women as potential and prospective citizens and voters, who should prepare themselves for the exercise of this important function.

The step now being taken by organized labor is in line with the declaration some time ago of its leaders here to the effect that Bolshevism and the I. W. W. would find no sympathy with their propaganda.

## USE OF MARGARINE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Its Consumption Has More Than Doubled Lately and Much Capital Is Available for Developing the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"Today an unlimited amount of capital is at the disposal of any manufacturer who wishes to make margarine. It is one of the industries that appeals to the open-eyed capitalist, and so any amount of capital is forthcoming." That is the considered opinion of a man who knows probably more about the demand for margarine than any other person in the United Kingdom. And yet, only a few years ago, margarine might be termed the Cinderella of foodstuffs. Among uninformed people there was a curious prejudice against it.

The cook is the one person really qualified to appreciate the difference between margarine and butter. She finds that because it has a lower melting point than animal oils she cannot fry with it, but many experiments made since the war brought margarine into commoner use have shown that only the expert can say with certainty, by tasting it, whether the substance submitted is margarine or butter. Manufacturers and dealers have frequently amused themselves by taking up the challenge thrown down by the people who complained that they could not endure the taste of margarine. The finest butter has been put up in margarine wrappers and sent to some protesting servants' hall whence a message has promptly been received complaining that the margarine was of such poor quality. Parties of people visiting the factories have been asked to taste samples from unnamed casks and then to record their impressions, and they have voted that the margarine was excellent butter, and the butter, first-class margarine. There is a difference, say the manufacturers, and they refuse to say that margarine is just as good as the finest butter, but they claim that their produce has virtues of its own, and that it has definitely arrived as a staple food.

They are not disposed to regard its popular victory as a war-time triumph. It was arriving on its own merits, they say, and had in the last few years made such rapid headway that 1914 was almost to be regarded as the year of its attaining its majority, of its coming into its own. The industry was then in a position to take full advantage of its opportunities and war emergencies gave it a cachet henceforth permanent.

### Origins of Margarine

It was first seen in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war when the supply of butter in the besieged city gave out, and a chemist discovered how to make a palatable substance of beef fat combined with milk. The use of margarine became general among the poorer classes, and as its manufacture developed it was introduced into other countries, till now it is an article of daily food among all nations. For many years, in fact until quite recently, it was made principally from milk and refined beef fat—or, oleo. Most of this came from the great stockyards of America and the supply was sufficient during the slow development of the industry. In the nineties the trade began to increase more rapidly and in 1908 the butter shortage introduced an enormous number of people to margarine. They did not go back on the liking they acquired. Margarine had not only come to stay; from that time its consumption rapidly increased.

Meantime the manufacturers, finding the supply of oleo altogether insufficient, had been hunting about for substitutes, and making those experiments with regard to vegetable oils which are by no means yet finished, and people who disliked the idea of using the by-products of meat, purified and wholesome as those products were, congratulated themselves because the food on their tables was now almost entirely composed of oil expressed from nuts, Cotton-seed oil, palm kernel oil, and other vegetable oils are valuable ingredients, but the chief source of supply is the coconut, and the demand in America and Europe for margarine has revolutionized life in many a Pacific island. Some idea of the extent to which this has encouraged the growth of coconut plantations may be gathered from the statement that before the war the largest margarine factory in the world required each year the harvest of 2,500,000 coconut palms. So far the coconut kernel has been dried on the spot and exported in the form of copra to the big oil refining works at Manila, Bremen, Hamburg, and Termonde, to name some of the chief factories, and while there has been talk of setting up oil refineries in the islands, this is hardly regarded as a practical idea. For one thing in those islands they have no coal, and for another the by-products of the refinery are themselves of great value.

### How It Is Manufactured

It is extremely interesting to visit a margarine factory where the work is carried on an enormous scale and under ideal conditions, especially if it happens to be the largest margarine factory in the world, that belonging to the Maypole Company at Southall not far from London.

The first matter of importance is to have an unlimited supply of pure milk freshly delivered from carefully selected herds in good pastures and well supervised dairies. As soon as it comes into the factory the laboratory, excellently equipped and expertly staffed, gets to work, testing the quality of the

milk and turning it sour. This milk is passed through pipes—which are thoroughly cleaned and sterilized every 12 hours—and churned together with the melted fats in cylinders revolving at such speed that they seem to stand still. The emulsion thus formed, almost at boiling point, passes through more pipes to be pumped through lengths of perforated pipes from which it falls like rain on to huge, brine-cooled revolving drums. Instantly crystallized, it is scraped off by knives and falls in flakes into the aluminum wagons below, looking at this stage so appetizing that one regrets it has to pass through the further processes of having coloring matter and preservatives added before it finally emerges in the blocks familiar to retail customers. The factory is white-tiled, the concrete floors constantly awash, and in no stage of the margarine touched by hand. In short nothing could be more reassuring to the consumer than the sight of margarine in the making.

Remembering the thousands of people who used to wait for hours in queues in the London streets, waiting for their weekly supply of margarine, and realizing the enormous supplies of raw material required to feed this monster factory, and the difficulty of transporting the manufactured article, one can understand that the task of keeping those machines running, and of feeding the queues was a gigantic and very anxious one. The manager confesses that there were many anxious days in 1914 and 1915 when no one knew where the next day's supplies were coming from.

### Future of Industry

"We only seemed to keep going from hour to hour," he says, "but there always was a supply and we managed to keep going in spite of all. It must be remembered that during all this time, with the shortage of labor and the insecurity of supply of raw materials the demand had increased by leaps and bounds, and the strain on the factory's resources would have been severe in peace time. The supply from Holland and Denmark had failed. Great Britain had to depend almost entirely on her own manufacturers, and, whereas before the war she shipped 5000 tons a week, she now demands almost 12,000. Of course conditions improved immensely under food control when the manufacturers were assured of definite rations. Lord Rhondda ought to be remembered with intense gratitude by the people of England for the way he saved our food industries, saved them by what now seems almost a miracle."

The future of the margarine industry in Great Britain is now assured. Factories are springing up in all directions—factories which will have to work to the very high standard now attained, and it is probable that in addition to the British manufacturers, Dutch manufacturers will establish works in the country. In all the stages from the coconut plantations and the pastures, to the retailer's counter, work will be provided for hundreds of thousands of people, and it is work in which women will have a larger share than hitherto, for in the factories they have proved themselves, and it is said that while this used to be thought a man's job, war has shown that the woman who was a good dairy maid is also a good margarine maker. The work is arduous, but the conditions and the wages are good. The laboratories have had their wartime triumphs—the discovery of the coloring material which used to come solely from Germany is one of these—and there are ceaseless opportunities for further research, all tending to improve the quality and the taste of margarine. The consumption has more than doubled since the war began and it is calculated that this increase will be progressive. No wonder that capital smiles upon the industry.

### LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Power has been conferred upon the Saskatchewan Government to take steps by order-in-council to cooperate with the Dominion Government in respect to acquiring land for soldiers' settlement. Assurances were given the assembly by Premier Martin that "expropriation will never be applied by this government to lands which are under cultivation, but it may be applied to vacant lands, if necessary."

Telephone Western 547

## BRITISH DISPATCH ON FINAL STRUGGLE

Detailed Account From Field Marshal Haig Shows 59 British Divisions Defeated 99 Separate German Divisions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Prepared as one has been by the daily telegrams and reports from the British front of the remarkable series of victorious battles which ended in the complete defeat of the German forces on the western front, it is not possible to read without emotion Sir Douglas Haig's consecutive narrative of the events leading to this result. A grimness and bulldog tenacity in defeat, a magnificent élan and gallant endurance in victory call forth Sir Douglas Haig's frequent expressions of gratitude and admiration for the troops under his command.

The dispatch deals with the operations of the British Expeditionary Force in France from the end of April to the 14th of November, 1918, on which day the troops entered Mons and the armistice was signed.

The fierce onslaught of the German armies in March and April had left the British forces gravely weakened and on the defensive everywhere. Eight divisions had to be written off the strength, two divisions were greatly reduced and five divisions had been sent to a quiet part on the French front for rest and training. There were only 45 divisions available for active service, and of these three-fourths had already been heavily engaged with the enemy and reenforced by inexperienced recruits.

All available men were being hastily sent out from England and reinforcements were arriving from other fronts. All these troops had to be assimilated and acclimated and trained before they could be considered fit for frontline trenches. The American Army was rapidly gathering and training, but was not yet in sufficient strength to take any great part.

In fact, there was cause for grave anxiety, it being apparent that the enemy must strike again immediately in order to obtain every advantage possible while he still possessed superior forces and before the weight of the American Army could be thrown into the scale. The Allies had, therefore, to contemplate acting on the defensive and on notwithstanding severe assaults during the next three months before they could expect to gain an equilibrium of strength.

The next two months on the British front was spent in intense activity, 200 miles of broad-gauge railway were laid and 5000 miles of new defensive positions were dug and built. The enemy was harried by frequent attacks and harassed by artillery fire. The strength of the British divisions was increased from 45 to 52, much artillery was added, and by the end of July the British Army was reconstituted and had once more become an efficient striking force, and the German High Command had missed an opportunity which was never to recur to them.

### German Surprise Attack

The German High Command having been brought to a standstill before Amiens, altered their strategic objective, and on the 27th of May launched a surprise attack on the Aisne, between Soissons and Rheims. The five British divisions constituting the ninth army, which had been sent to that point to rest and train, thus suddenly found themselves involved in the fighting on the French right, northwest of Rheims. Despite the fact that their ranks had but lately been filled up by young drafts still inexperienced in trench warfare, they most gallantly held their own.

When the enemy broke through in the center of the line north of Flismes, the left and center of the ninth army was obliged, after fierce fighting, to swing back west of Rheims, and finally to withdraw across the river Vesle in a southeasterly direction. The fighting raged hotly until June 5, when the enemy advance was definitely stayed and Rheims was saved. The French general under whose orders this British army fought wrote of them as follows: "They have

enabled us to establish a barrier against which the hostile waves have beaten and shattered themselves. This, none of the French who witnessed it, will ever forget. . . ." Sir Douglas Haig writes: "Their behavior was magnificent. . . ."

The twenty-second army corps was sent at the beginning of July to the French front at the request of Marshal Foch, and took part in the great counter-offensive on July 18. After 10 days' continuous fighting they took Marfaux and Montagne de Bligny and completed an advance of four miles southwest of Rheims in most difficult and trying circumstances.

The counter-offensive proved strikingly successful, and by the end of July the American Army was beginning to make itself felt and Marshal Foch arranged for plans for an offensive on all fronts from the Belgian coast to the Swiss frontier. To the British was assigned the relief of Amiens which, from the beginning of April had been under the fire of the enemy's guns, and had become "a city of the dead." The interruption of railway traffic between Paris and Boulogne and Calais at this point had been a serious and dangerous inconvenience to the allied forces.

Elaborate precautions which were quite successful were taken to deceive the enemy, who was led to expect an attack on the Flanders front. Meanwhile secretly assembled and under admirable staff arrangements which left nothing to chance, the British resumed the offensive on the morning of the 8th of August on the Amiens front.

After a heavy artillery bombardment favored by a ground mist and assisted by many tanks and cavalry, this attack developed with brilliant success, and by the 12th of August the infantry had reached and occupied the old German Somme defenses of 1916. Montdidier had been recaptured by the French and Amiens was placed beyond the reach of enemy guns.

As a result of their defeat on the Marne, and the Battle of Amiens, in which 20 German divisions were heavily defeated by 13 British divisions, three cavalry divisions and an American contingent, the reaction on the German morale was decisive and immediate. Buoyed up with promise that they were fighting their last fight for peace and that victory would come before the autumn, believing, as they were repeatedly told, that the Allies' reserves were exhausted; scouting the possibility of American intervention in time to be of any definite result; the downfall of all their hopes and desires had the long-prophesied and expected effect—the German armies were defeated from the moment they turned back from Paris and Amiens. They lost belief in their invincibility and they ceased to be invincible.

### Allies' Hour Arrives

On the other hand, the Allies, fighting from vastly different motives, felt that at last their hour had come; they "moved forward from one success to another, suffering, danger, losses alike forgotten in their desire to beat the enemy and their confidence that they could do so," and they rose to the occasion with magnificent spirit. Sometimes slowly, sometimes with dramatic swiftness the enemy was pressed on with great gallantry. The battle raged for nine days. The enemy frequently counter-attacked in great strength. It resulted in the whole of the Hindenburg defenses passing into the hands of the British. A wide gap was driven through the enemy's rear trench system which constituted a direct and instant threat to his line of communications, for nothing but well-wooded and open country now lay between the Allies and the German great railway center at Maubeuge. In this battle for the Hindenburg line 36,000 German prisoners and 380 guns were captured, and the enemy's morale was greatly reduced.

At this time the second British army was engaged under the King of the Belgians in the battle of Flanders. Launched on the 28th of September, by the end of the first day, the British were far beyond the historic battle grounds of 1917. The British and Belgians followed up, the retreating enemy with vigor, and by the evening of the 1st of October they had cleared the left bank of the river Lys. On the 2nd of October the enemy began extensive withdrawals from Lens to Armentières, and shortly afterward the development of operations on the Hindenburg line forced the enemy to further retreat.

The second phase of the British offensive now began in open country and consisted mainly of heavy actions with rear-guards and delaying troops. The enemy's transport blocked the road to the east, while his armies retired to the line of the Meuse. Cavalry, tanks and aeroplanes did valuable work. Thousands of prisoners and many guns fell into our hands. By the 13th of October the Selle River was reached and Laon was in French

Sir Douglas Haig describes the third phase of the advance from Aug. 26 to Sept. 3 as the Battle of the Scarpe. It resulted in the defeat of 13 German

divisions by 10 British divisions, the capture of 16,000 prisoners, 200 guns and great quantities of matériel. During this battle the celebrated Drocourt-Queant switch was broken, an elaborate system of trenches, wire and strong points, connected with the famous Hindenburg line. This gallant feat of arms was carried out by a Canadian corps assisted by several English divisions.

On the 17th of October Douai was occupied and the enemy was given no time to evacuate stores or destroy bridges and on the 18th the British had surrounded Lille and by the 22nd had reached the Scheldt. In the battle of the 24th British and 2 American divisions engaged had captured 20,000 prisoners and 475 guns from the 31 German divisions opposed to them.

Ostend fell to the Belgian forces on the 17th of October and on the 29th of October the Allies reached the Dutch frontier.

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### Hopeless German Situation

The capitulation of Turkey and Bulgaria and the collapse of Austria had made Germany's situation ultimately impossible. Sir Douglas Haig now prepared a principal attack on a 30-mile front on the Sambre on the 1st of November. On the 4th of November, after an intense bombardment, the troops moved forward and advanced to a depth of five miles along the whole battle front. In these operations 20 British divisions utterly defeated 32 German divisions, captured 19,000 prisoners and over 450 guns.

The enemy now fell back on the whole front. The roads packed with troops and transport provided excellent targets to our airmen. Fighting is all for putting the alien out and the returned soldier in. Prior to the war, Canadian and British-born did no labor of a mean manual nature such as garbage collecting, working on the railway tracks or digging sewers. It was always done by foreign labor at low wages. At prevailing rates, however, it is profitable labor even for the returned soldier; and for a time at least he may accept such work, and if he is willing to do so, the alien will lose that means of sustenance. Then there will be nothing left for him save working for wages on the farm, and farmers will not employ him if they can get British or Canadian-born help. The next 12 months are full of unpleasant possibilities for the alien, but there is no sympathy for him. He was arbitrary and greedy during the war and he is now going to suffer the consequences.

At the same time, the cities of the Province will be faced with the necessity of distributing relief in large measure if the alien is unable to make some money during the summer months. The question which is interesting some of the men who look ahead is whether public sentiment next winter will accept the idea of giving much in the way of relief to the alien.

## CANADIAN ACTION AGAINST ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Present indications point to German and Austrian settlers being all put out of their positions within a short time. While there has been nothing in this province consider their position. The result is that numerous firms are publicly inviting soldiers to apply for work, and stating that they will displace aliens to make room for the returned men. The Quaker Oats Company, at Saskatoon, the second largest milling firm in the province, has made this announcement; the Imperial Oil Company at Regina made a similar one, while the Canadian National Railway Offices here advertised that they had discharged aliens in the yards to make room for soldiers.

The Great War Veterans have appointed a committee, and the Board of Trade is being urged to take steps to make a survey of the city in regard to alien employment. Public sentiment is all for putting the alien out and the returned soldier in. Prior to the war, Canadian and British-born did no labor of a mean manual nature such as garbage collecting, working on the railway tracks or digging sewers. It was always done by foreign labor at low wages. At prevailing rates, however, it is profitable labor even for the returned soldier;

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### PRIVATE FLYING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A letter has been addressed to Major-General Mewburn, Canadian Minister of Militia, asking that the restrictions against private flying in Canada be abolished. As an evidence of the desire of Canadian flying men to continue their aerial activities, it is pointed out that the Aero Club of Canada, which has the power of awarding aviator's certificates has up to the present time issued 400 of these certificates. The letter also points out that there are 1000 trained aviators who are returning to Canada, and who will probably desire to continue their connection with aeronautics. In another communication to the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, the government is urged to encourage aviation in Canada.

Jewellers to H. M. the King

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## JUTURE OF TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

**British Commercial Men Must Make Special Effort to Recover Trade Lost During War and Meet German Rivalry**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia, anticipating an early signing of peace, is concerned with expanding her trade. Conditions, however, will operate over which neither the British manufacturer nor the Australian customer will have any control. For instance, shipping space will be restricted and freight charges high. This will place firms in the United Kingdom under a considerable disadvantage as compared with manufacturers in America and Japan.

Germany can be reckoned upon as an adversary. When demobilization is completed, it seems certain that there will be witnessed the opening of a new commercial offensive by German agents, and in spite of the prejudices of the people and even restrictive legislation, they will endeavor, by any means in their power, to secure the entry of their goods into the Commonwealth. Germany was engaged in a battle for commercial supremacy for many years before the war, and it must be admitted that she made considerable headway. In 1914 German firms practically controlled the output of the Broken Hill silver, zinc, and lead mines in Australia, and annually exported to that country huge quantities of manufactured goods. Vigorous action has already been taken by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, to free the Commonwealth from the grip of the German metal combines and other enemy organizations. In this work, which was entirely successful, he had the enthusiastic support of the people of Australia. Germany succeeded in securing some hold upon the Australian market in manufactured goods, because she was always willing to supply an article to suit her customers in the Antipodes.

### British Exports Decline

Since 1914 the export of goods from Great Britain to Australia has steadily declined. This is not due to any lessening of the demand, but to the restricted output of factories owing to the absorption of men into the army, the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by submarines and the fact that many big works were engaged solely on the manufacture of munitions. The imports into Australia from the United Kingdom were only valued at £20,000,000 in 1917, as compared with £47,600,000 in 1913. In the same period the Australian imports from Japan increased from £900,000 to £3,000,000, and from the United States from £9,500,000 to £15,500,000. Even these figures do not show the true position, for if the enhanced prices are taken into consideration, the drop in imports from Great Britain was even greater, since the lines imported from America and Japan did not carry so high a percentage of increase. Owing to the difficulty of getting goods from England at the present time, the registered designs of some British goods have been sent to Japan to be copied and put on the Australian market.

Efforts will have to be made after peace by British commercial men to recover part of this lost trade. Where the articles concerned cannot be made in the Commonwealth, the manufacturer would be well advised to study carefully the colonial market, find out what are the requirements which best suit it and manufacture specially for that trade.

Where the articles can be made in Australia, the establishment of subsidiary factories in that country will probably be found to give the best return. The Commonwealth is rich in raw materials and offers many inducements to manufacturers to make their goods there. Most of the arguments which operated against such a step before the war do not hold good now. Wages for skilled workers are no higher in Australia at the present time than they are in England. In many cases they are lower. Very few skilled mechanics in the Commonwealth earn over £8 per week, but in Great Britain skilled munition and shipyard workers were getting anything up to £20 for a week's work. After the declaration of peace the artisan will not be content to revert to his pre-war rate of pay.

### State Trade Department

Shipping space for the carriage of goods will be difficult to obtain and so long as there is a demand for that space, freights will remain high.

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## LIVERPOOL'S SACK AND SACKING TRADE

**There Has Been Scarcity of All Kinds of Sacks and Merchants' Problem Is to Secure and Sell Second-hand Goods**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—As a port Liverpool is one of the most important in the world and it is the leading port of the British Isles, hence the volume of traffic moving through it is immense and calls for a great volume of sacks and sacking. The sack-handling industry is one which has grown up with the port, and in the early days of the industry there were, of course, only a few firms who specialized in purchasing secondhand bags, or in supplying even new ones, but at the present time there are over 30 firms engaged in the secondhand bag trade, and their employees will number altogether about 200.

The securing of once-used sacks is a business in itself, for the sack merchant must be well in with the people who discard these and send them along to the rubbish depot as of no use. For the sacks, if they are to be of any use, must be rescued before they have reached this stage. The trades in the port of Liverpool with which merchants keep in touch are the potato, wheat and cereal trades, principally, whilst some cement bags are usable, jute, fiber, and sugar trades providing the other sources of supply. Of the trades mentioned the potato trade does not yield a great number of secondhand sacks. Some conservatory growers still believe in using new sacks for potatoes, but the majority now use clean secondhand ones.

### Saving the Sacking

In addition to the collection of once-used bags there are possibilities yet untouched, whereby the secondhand bag industry could secure more sacks. For example, there are sent out to bakers in Liverpool and suburbs many hundreds of sacks of flour per week, but because these people are distributed over a wide area no one ever bothers to collect the sacks which are quite good and usable. Further, many bales of drapery and household stuff are sent to the drapers' shops from the Lancashire mills in a good strong cloth wrapping which more often than not finds its way into the dustbin. Here are two sources at least which would yield an untold number of bags, of really good secondhand quality, and it is surprising that no organization has been formed to tap these and other possible means of increasing the sack supply, when there is, and has been for the past three years, such a scarcity of secondhand bags. The market in this class of bag at present commands for some descriptions a higher price than the new article, and so well has the waste-paper trade been organized in Liverpool that these merchants alone would be willing to buy the whole supply of bags secured from these two suggested sources.

Government schemes may be open to criticism, but when they once commence the organization planned out by their various departments the work is thoroughly and properly done, and if the 30 Liverpool merchants would give their attention to tapping new sources of supply they would find a veritable avalanche of bags awaiting them. But it is to the individual trader and shopkeeper rather than the big mill that they must look, and as they have built up a trade in Liverpool second to none

**Kayser's**  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Her New Spring Suit

—is the subject of every woman's consideration just now—and never have we been better prepared to supply her needs than this season.

Suits in all the wanted fabrics in the most approved styles—the prices ranging from

\$25.00 up to \$125.00

**TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY**

CATALOGUE WORK PRINTING BLANK BOOKS BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**MONKEY STEAM DYE WORKS CO.**  
THE HOME OF QUALITY  
Cleaning Dyeing Pressing  
5900 Main Street 3122 Troost Avenue  
221 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

in the Empire there is no reason why they should not extend it still further.

As great a problem to the second-hand sack merchant as the securing of the sacks is the disposal of them. The trades to which they can sell them are naturally besieged by all the merchants not only in Liverpool, but all over the country, and there are a number of trades that can always take a constant supply of once-used bags, some of them not being particular how many times a sack has been used, so long as it is clean.

Among these trades may be named the oil-cake mill trade, the barleytes trade, the fertilizer trade, and the potato trade. There are also various mineral trades which take second-hand bags of a strong quality, and local ironmongers and shopkeepers are also users of secondhand bags, whilst there are also the waste-paper trade, and the waste-rag trade, and tailors and tailors' workshops. Since the war, offices and houses have been purchasers of sacks in Liverpool for holding waste material of all kinds, and the chemical trades of Lancashire also make use of various nondescript bags, for packing such things as soda ash, etc.

Having made his arrangements for the purchase of the bags, the merchant must have sufficient knowledge of his trade to be able to classify the bags in their dirty condition, and make arrangements for them to be cleaned, a very necessary process in every case, and then arrange for them to be either mended by his own staff or have them sent to the half-dozen firms in the port who make a specialty of this work.

### Working Up the Trade

There are millions of sacks dealt with in a year, so it will be seen that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done in repairing them and making them strong and usable, and they are usually divided into the following descriptions: Hessian, Double Hessian, Twills, Double Twills, and Tarpaulins. After the bags have been cleaned and repaired they are ready to be packed up for home or export, and the manner in which buyers are usually obtained is by advertising by circular letters at home and abroad. It is for the sack merchant to keep his name before all possible users, and with two or three of the Liverpool firms their publicity departments have been invaluable in building up a world-wide trade. Market conditions must be watched in all the trades that use secondhand bags, and when there appears to be a need for these, say in South America, the cables are busy with offers of whatever stock the merchant possesses of bags suitable for that trade, but in the majority of cases the ground has been so well prepared beforehand by publicity that the people in these particular markets requiring sacks and bags cable over their requirements for shipment as soon as possible. Naturally methods of payment, etc., have been arranged by correspondence beforehand.

Owing to the war and the scarcity of all kinds of sacks no one description is now reserved for any particular trade, the users being quite glad to get whatever kind of sack the merchant supplies.

The scheme of industrial councils

has in stock, and thus the uses change constantly, as well as the market prices. A Hessian bag before the war could be bought for 4d., 4½d., 4½d., 4¾d., 5d., whereas the present cost today is about 1s. to 1s. according to the quality, and the kind of firm supplying them. Thus it will be seen that the effects of the war have been felt even in this remote trade.

One cardinal rule operates through all the houses in Liverpool and that is: all purchases must be paid for in net cash at the time of buying, and thus will be easily recognized that the bookkeeping of a merchant of second-hand bags is very small indeed. In the days that are coming there is little doubt the trade will organize itself for the new conditions and that there will be a great expansion of business both at home and abroad.

### DEMOCRACY IN ITS RELATION TO LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Speaking before the People's Forum of Montreal on "Democracy as Applied to Labor," Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, declared himself in favor of evolutionary methods rather than resorting to revolutionary schemes, in order to better the conditions of the workers. Those who clamored for revolution, said Mr. Moore, were constantly advocating class war, and proclaiming that there could be nothing in common between capital and labor, while those who believed in evolution held that the object in view could be attained by a gradual process.

Mr. Moore had no sympathy with the proposal that the workers should go back to home industry—something inapplicable to the iron and steel trades and other heavier forms of work. "The problem," said he, "is not to decentralize industry by taking it back into the home, but to so centralize all industries that they will be taken out of the homes and carried on under the best sanitary conditions as regards light, heating, ventilation, and general safety."

The system which induced men to erect factories and plants simply on the ground of making huge profits was denounced by the speaker, who claimed that this method was the cause of a great deal of the unemployment in the world at the present time. Industry should be the servant of the people, he said, and not the people the servant of industry.

The scheme of industrial councils

had proved successful in Great Britain, and Mr. Moore said that he fa-

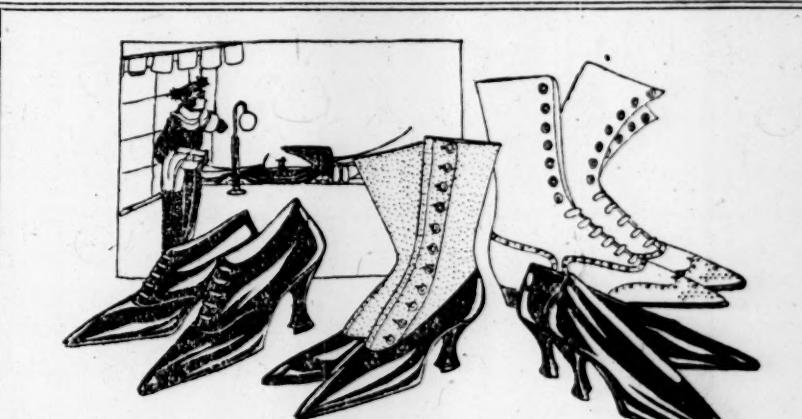
vored any plan that would bring employer and employee closer together. It was a strange fact that, while in the political field during the past few years we had been growing more and more democratic, in the industrial field we had been growing more and more autocratic, until today small groups of men controlled the lives and destinies of armies of workers more effectively than the old kings used to do. Their living conditions, their place of residence, their methods of existence, are controlled absolutely by the employers who have the power to give wages. It was the study of this question which in Great Britain brought about improvement in conditions, or rather an effort toward improvement, under which it was proposed that councils should be established giving back to the workers, a large share of the control which they had lost.

Reforms, he claimed, lay largely through the trade unions of the world. Through this medium the men might insist upon their rights, and he believed that the time would come in the not far distant future when the producers would be recognized by the owners of industries and get their share of the production. "It is essential, then," he continued, "that the old opposition to trade organizations shall be wiped out; and the leaders of industry today must make up their minds that the last 30 years of an attempt to put out of existence trade organizations have only ended in disaster and class warfare. It is time they realized that men and women today demand the right of self-determination as to how and where they shall carry on their occupation. The day is coming when success will be with employers who recognize these rights, so that instead of things coming before them in a haphazard way, there will be intelligent discussion on both sides."

### MANY WOMEN REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—At the close of election booths in 319 precincts of Detroit on Saturday night, a total of 65,040 women had registered for the spring primaries. Registration on Friday in 200 precincts totaled 925 men and 7119 women, according to city officials.



## WOMEN'S SHOES of QUALITY for Sports, Street and Dress Wear

Our spring models of Boots, Oxfords and Pumps for sports, street and dress wear are of the same dependable quality as our Shoes of former years. The particular woman knows that here she will find shoes which are correct in style, fit and quality.

### For Sports Wear

Shoes for Sports wear range from sturdy calf skin Boots with waterproof soles, to fine white reingskin, trimmed with perforated white calf. Sports shoes range in price from \$7.50 to \$12.50 a pair.

### For Street Wear

There are Shoes of kid with cloth or leather tops, and heels military or cuban. There are Oxfords of mahogany or black calf skin, black or dark brown kid—made with military heels, welt soles and perforated tips. The Shoes are \$10.00 to \$15.00 a pair, while the Oxfords are \$7.50 to \$12.50 a pair.

### For Dress Wear

Soft kid Boots, either button or lace, with graceful Louis XV heels; and patent, satin or suede high heeled Oxfords are worn for dress occasions. For evening wear plain pumps of Patent leather, white or black satin, and silver or gold cloth, are quite good.

The dress Shoes are priced from \$10.00 to \$15.00; the dress Oxfords at \$10.00 and \$12.50; and the dress Pumps from \$4.00 to \$10.00 a pair.

### Grand Avenue Annex

## Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

### New Hats for Early Spring

We are showing the most attractive collection of Trimmed Hats we have ever offered—all the new braids and trimmings in a variety of styles and colors.

\$5.00 to \$15.00

Embroidery Buttons Braiding Hemstitching Pleating Pennants

Home M. 1336 Bell G. 1336

Send for Catalogue

Downtown Location, 1120 Walnut Street, 4th floor, Tel. Elevator.

South Side Location, 3000 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Opposite Emery Bird's

1019 Grand OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

### CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST COMPANY

"Opposite Emery Bird's"

1019 Grand OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

### Berkson Bros

1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Announce

### New Modes in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts and Millinery

### New Curtains and Draperies

Freshen up the house with new Curtains and Draperies. Replace the worn Curtains and Draperies with new ones.

We have a very large and complete stock, from which to make your selections.

We are also well equipped to make Curtains, Draperies, and Window Shades to your order.

## GEO.B. PECK DRY GOODS CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

### New Curtains and Draperies

Freshen up the house with new

Curtains and Draperies. Replace the

## NEW YORK SUBWAY CHANGE PROPOSED

Express Line to Connect East and West Sides Is Urged to Obviate Shuttle Trains Now Operated Under Forty-second Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**—A plan to provide better subway express service between the east and west sides of New York City, as well as to obviate the necessity of 100,000 persons using the shuttle across Forty-second Street daily, will be offered to Governor Smith by Preston P. Lynn, president of the Business Men's League. The plan provides for an express service from Fourteenth Street, on the East Side subway, to Seventy-second Street on the West Side, without stops at Times Square or Grand Central Station, by means of a new tunnel to be built under the present tracks. This plan will give residents of the upper West Side the same service as they had before the new subway system was put into effect. Speaking of the present system, Mr. Lynn says in his report to the Governor:

"No more disastrous situation has ever come to pass in the history of any transit system in this country than has resulted from the fatal error of severing a main artery in New York City travel. It is now recognized and conceded that this impossible existing condition must be remedied in the interest of a vast number of citizens in New York City."

Regarding the recent proposal of a moving platform as a substitute for the shuttle, Mr. Lynn said:

"I have given serious consideration to the many proposals to operate moving cross-town platforms at the site of the present shuttle at Thirty-fourth Street and at Fourteenth Street. While on the surface the scheme is alluring, engineers inform me that in certain respects the moving platform is impractical. A moving platform does not establish or compete with a fast express service. It does not avoid the loading and unloading operations at points of congestion, nor does the moving platform save time and expense."

"It is the duty of the Business Men's League, in my judgment, to devote all its energies in the immediate future to aiding in the solution of the biggest problem the city now faces—that of providing sufficient rapid transit now, and making provision for the future needs of our city. If our outline of a plan furnishes a basis for relief to the traveling public, we shall feel that our league has accomplished one of the objects for which we organized."

## RETURNING SOLDIER PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**MONTREAL, Quebec**—Pointing out that the crux of the whole question of reconstruction rested in the proper assimilation of the half million men now overseas and in uniform, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization for the Dominion, gave a very comprehensive address on the situation at present facing Canada, before the Canadian Club of Westmount.

"Canada," said Mr. Calder, "will never be the same Canada again; the old Canada has passed away; we are to have a new Canada. There is a new spirit abroad in this land among the people. Our people are thinking differently today; they are thinking as they have never thought before. There is more independence of thought among them than there ever was before; there is a questioning among them; they are watching and scrutinizing every act and policy of the government as never before."

"The soldiers are looking for something a little better than what they were accustomed to before the war, and that is not to be wondered at. The great majority of these men have a broader view of life than they had when they left Canada. Their horizon has been widened and you must not blame them if when they come back they are just a little ambitious."

Mr. Calder outlined the steps that had been taken by the government to aid the soldier on his return to Canada. Satisfactory repatriation, he said, could only be solved by the ready cooperation of the people in this great task. The will to conquer, he conceded, was the great factor in the success of the Canadians in the field.

"Reconstruction," said Mr. Calder, "means a reviewing of the whole line of our legislation in Canada. It means a national stocktaking; it means a consideration of the question of whether or not we have in this country placed upon our statute books those measures which are necessary in the interests of the masses of the people. It is a big job, which will take a long time. People who talk glibly about 'reconstruction' imagine something is going to happen overnight. I say it is not going to do so. Our problem of reconstruction will take time; it will not be accomplished in a day, in a month, or even in two or three years; but we must start at it and make progress. We must make progress, don't make any mistake about that."

Mr. Calder said that already 800 soldiers had been placed on the land and the government had made loans aggregating about \$1,400,000, though this latter had been done under an act which had its limitation. It had been decided that the government would purchase land within easy distance of the settlement centers, in order that the soldiers might get that class of land."

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Returned Soldiers and Fisheries Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**VICTORIA, British Columbia**—Returned soldiers are taking up the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a print

The White Hart Inn, Southwark

## FAIRMUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The White Hart in the Borough  
By B. W. Matz, Editor of  
The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30 and Dec. 15, 1912, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 29 and Feb. 7, 1913.

VIII

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Perhaps the inn whose name is more widely known through association with Dickens than any other is the White Hart, which, in days gone by, was one of the most famous of the many famous inns that then stood in the borough of Southwark. Long before Dickens began to write, the White Hart was the center of the coaching activity of the metropolis south of the Thames, and was one of the oldest inns in the country.

Travelers from the Continent and the southern and eastern counties of England to London made it their halting place, whilst from a business standpoint it had scarcely a rival. Coaches laden with passengers and wagons full of articles of commerce made the courtyard of the inn always a bustling and busy corner of a bustling and busy neighborhood. In the coaching era, therefore, the White Hart was a household word to travelers and business men. Dickens, with his magic pen and inventive genius, made it a household word to the inhabitants of the whole globe, who never had occasion to visit it either for business or pleasure.

Its history goes back many centuries, as far back as 1400, and possibly earlier than that. Its sign was taken from the badge of Richard II, who adopted the emblem of the White Hart from the crest of his mother, Joanna of Kent. A fine old inn of the highest type, the White Hart no doubt was the resort of the most prominent noble and retainers of the time, public men of the period and ambassadors of commerce. It is not surprising, therefore, that it figures in English history generally, and that was particularly mentioned in Shakespeare. It certainly was the center of many a stirring scene, and events of feasting and jollity, besides being a place where great trade was transacted.

It is often mentioned in the "Paston Letters" in reference to Jack Cade, who made it his headquarters in 1450. In Hall's Chronicles it is recorded that the Captain, being advertised of the King's absence, came first to Southwark, and there lodged at the White Hart.

In "Henry VI," Part II, Jack Cade is made to say, "Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that you should leave me at the White Hart in Southwark."

Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's most able minister, was also associated with the borough of Southwark, and on one occasion (in 1529) it is recorded that he received a message to the effect that one R. awaited him at the White Hart on important busi-

ness. Again the inn has mention in connection with the rebellion over Archbishop Laud's attitude to the Scottish and Puritan churches, when we are told that the populace and solitaires associated with it lodged at the White Hart. And in a like manner mention might be made of other occasions during which, in those far-off days, the White Hart played some notable part in history and in the social round of the period.

In 1676 it was entirely destroyed by the great fire of Southwark, but was rebuilt immediately afterward on the old site and on the old model. It was described by Strype about this time as a very large inn, and we believe that it was able to accommodate between one and two hundred guests and their retinue, with ample rooms left for their belongings, horses, and goods.

It did a considerable trade and was esteemed one of the best inns in Southwark, and so it continued as a favorite place of resort for coaches and carriages until the end of the coaching days.

When, therefore, Mr. Pickwick set all the world agog with his adventures, the White Hart was recognized as a typical old English inn, and was really at its best. It had arrived at this prosperous state by easy stages during its previous 130 years, and had a reputation for comfort and generous hospitality during the best days of the coaching era, which, when Mr. Pickwick discovered Sam Weller cleaning boots in its coach yard one historic morning in the early Nineteenth Century, had reached the golden age.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that Dickens, who knew this district so well and intimately, should introduce the White Hart into his book as a setting for one of his most amusing scenes. After speaking of London's inns in general, he makes special mention of those in the borough, where,

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## WESTERN PACIFIC DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

**Difficult to See How Road Can Continue Its Payment of 6 Per Cent on Preferred Stock Without Additional Compensation**

**NEW YORK, New York—**Unless the Western Pacific Railroad receives substantial compensation additional to the standard return certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is difficult to see how therad can continue its 6 per cent preferred dividend. On the other hand, it has made claims for additional compensation more than sufficient to cover the disbursements.

Western Pacific is one of the exceptional cases provided for in the law granting authority to the President to take over the roads, but, as no contract has yet been signed with a road in a similar situation and forming an exceptional case, there is no basis for predicting what the policy of the administration will be.

Western Pacific is certified for \$112,629 on the basis of 1916-17 operations with additions to \$457,195. Claims for additional compensation are based on the facts that the road in the test period had barely passed from the stage of development, was in the hands of a receiver and in course of reorganization. During and after the test period Western Pacific invested about \$10,000,000 in the purchase and construction of nine branch lines and in the purchase of equipment. On behalf of the Tide-water Southern, Western Pacific also seeks \$50,101 compensation.

Western Pacific has about \$11,000,000 in the hands of its trustee and this sum about \$50,000. Its debt interest is \$1,000,000, its corporate expense \$94,000, and its preferred dividend requirement \$1,650,000.

## SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY'S YEAR

**YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—**The report of President Campbell at the annual meeting of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company showed gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, were \$25,562,118 compared with \$38,168,122 in 1917. Charging off \$2,500,000 for depreciation of plants, \$1,499,256 for losses in adjustment of inventories and \$7,363,374 in the cost of construction for war purposes and other miscellaneous items, net profits were \$11,362,630. Dividends of \$4,394,721 were paid, leaving a surplus of \$10,194,767. President Campbell said: "We have not set aside anything for federal taxes, as the new revenue act had not been passed when this report was written. Should the 80 per cent tax be retained, as now proposed, these taxes may amount to between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and their payment will then absorb our earnings in excess of regular dividends."

## MEXICAN EAGLE OIL CO.

**LONDON, England—**The report of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company for the year ended June 30, last, follows (figures in Mexican gold dollars):

Profit	1918	1917
Brought in	\$25,235,441	\$10,700,649
Total	6,503,419	5,627,411
Reserves	\$4,738,860	22,400,000
Balance	19,081,088	8,494,670
Production fund	\$15,657,851	\$17,003,429
Dividends	1,148,851	500,000
Surplus	2,219,064	6,509,420

## ORDERS FROM RAILROADS

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—**Officials of the United States Railroad Administration have under consideration orders for all kinds of equipment which will be awarded immediately if it is found necessary to keep employees fully engaged. One order now under consideration calls for the delivery of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of rails.

## EASTERN OIL STATISTICS

**OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—**January divisions were 2,070,638 barrels, which is 2325 barrels less than the December record, according to the Oil City Derrick. January figures exceed those of any since 1914. Runs by eastern and Illinois pipe lines were 2,809,953 barrels.

## AVERY COMPANY EARNINGS

**CHICAGO, Illinois—**The Avery Company for the year ended Nov. 30, 1918, reports net income after depreciation, interest, etc., \$1,537,945; taxes \$75,000; balance for dividends \$787,945; preferred dividends \$70,000; common dividends \$175,000; surplus \$542,945, total: \$2,565,637.

## BURNS BROS. PROFITS

**NEW YORK, New York—**Burns Bros.' statement to the stock exchange for the year ended Aug. 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918, shows: Net sales coal, \$7,202,482; gross profit, \$1,771,822; net profit, \$217,962; total increase, \$8,886.

## AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO

**CHICAGO, Illinois—**The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railroad Company reports for the year 1918 a deficit of \$51,193 compared with a surplus of \$269 on Dec. 31, 1917. The deficit for the month of December was \$8,886.

## ILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY

**NEW YORK, New York—**The Iles-Bement-Pond Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, net profits after all charges and taxes of \$2,933, compared with \$2,133,633 in 1917, an increase of \$48,300.

# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW YORK STOCKS AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO'S AFFAIRS

### Monday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	683	69	68	68 1/2
Am Can & Dry	454	454	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Can	895	90	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Loco	635	63	62	63 1/2
Am Smelters	65	66	64	66 1/2
Am Sugar	117	117	116 1/2	117 1/2
Anaconda	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2
Appleton	587	584	584	584
Bald Loco	747	754	74	74 1/2
B & O	464	464	464	464
Beth Steel B	62	62	61 1/2	62 1/2
B R T	104	104	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cent Leather	225	225	225	225
C & O & St P	188	189	188 1/2	189 1/2
C R & Pac	551	551	549	549
C & W	357	361	354	354
China	91	91	90 1/2	91 1/2
Corn Products	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cooke Steel	754	754	754	754
Cuba Cane	573	574	574	574
Dixie Electric	151	152	151 1/2	152
Electric Motor	1049	1049	1048 1/2	1049 1/2
English	608	608	608	608
Fairchild	104	104	104 1/2	104 1/2
Indust	441	441	441	441
Int'l M & Pd	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2
Jones M	201	201	201	201
Kings	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2
Lehigh & St L	701	701	701	701
St L & St L	741	741	741	741
St Pacific	161	161	160 1/2	161 1/2
St Railway	262	262	262	262
Texas Co	583	583	583	583
U S Rubber	104	104	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel	128	129	127 1/2	128 1/2
Utah Copper	685	685	685	685
Western Union	87	87	87	87
Westinghouse	417	416	416	416
Willys-Over	254	254	254	254
Total sales	785,000			

### LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L 1 2 3 4	98.80	98.82	98.78	98.80
L 1 2 3 4 5	92.80	92.88	92.80	92.80
L 1 2 3 4 5 6	92.64	92.64	92.54	92.54
L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	94.88	94.90	94.80	94.84
L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	92.90	94.09	93.80	93.94
L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	55.10	55.25	55.06	55.11
L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	53.80	53.85	53.76	53.14

### STOCK MARKET

### CLOSES STRONG

There were some erratic cross currents in yesterday's New York stock market. The oils again were conspicuously strong in the early part of the session, whereas the standard issues did not move far. In the late trading there was realizing in the oil shares while other stocks moved forward. At the close Mexican Petroleum showed a net loss of 2% and Texas Company 1%. General Motors closed with a net gain of 5%. U. S. Rubber 1%, Crucible 1%, Central Leather 1%, American Smelting 1%, American Locomotive 1%, and Studebaker 2%. The tone of the close was strong. Fairbanks was off a point in Boston.

### FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5%	97	97	97	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5%	97	97	97	97 1/2
City of Lyons 6%	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Marcellus 6%	101	101	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Paris 6%	99	99	98 1/2	99 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2%	106	106	106 1/2	106 1/2
U K 5 1/2%	100	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
U K 5 1/2%	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U K 5 1/2%	100	100	100 1/2	100 1/2

### BOSTON STOCKS

### Monday's Closing Prices

	Adv.	Dec.
A M T	1024	12
A A Chem com	1014	1
A m Wool com	49%	1
A m Zinc	112	1
A rizona Com	29	1
A G & W I	1114	1
A m Wool Fish	1978	14
Boston Elec	68	1
Boston Elec	281	1
Butte & Sup	173	1
Cal & Arizona	59	1
Cal & Hecla	427	1
Central Leather	41	1
East Butte	514	1
Fairbanks	57	1
Greene-Can	74	1
I Creek com	41	1
Isle Royale	25	1
Lake Copper	54	1
Mass Elec pfd	1412	1
May-old Colony	822	1
Miami	22b	1
Mohawk	51	1
N Y N H & H	27	1
North Butte	57	1
Old Dominion	45	1
Oscoda	45	1
Pied Creek	45	1
Swift & Co	38	1
United Fruit	1212	1
United Shoe	163	1
U S Smelting	454	1

# UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## KANSAS STATE IS NOW LEADING

Two Victories by University of Nebraska Over University of Missouri Have Made Missouri Valley Basketball Interesting

### MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas State	5	0	1.000
Nebraska	8	2	.800
Missouri	6	2	.750
Clemson	2	1	.666
Washington	2	4	.333
Iowa State	3	5	.333
Kansas	1	5	.166
Drake	1	8	.111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—This week finds interest in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race even keener than it was a week ago, and this is due to the two victories which the University of Nebraska scored over the University of Missouri at Lincoln, Nebraska, last Friday and Saturday. As result of this rather unexpected result, Kansas State Agricultural College is now the only team in the standing that has not lost a game, while Nebraska has moved up into second place and Missouri dropped to third. These three teams are the ones which will battle for the title, and it will not be at all surprising if the issue remains open until the very last days of the season, when Kansas State will be playing Missouri in this city.

Beginning tonight there are six games to be played this week; but it is not expected that any of them will figure materially in the race for the title, Iowa State plays Drake tonight, University of Kansas opens a two-game series at Missouri tomorrow and then moves on to St. Louis for a two-game series with Washington University, Iowa State will play at Grinnell Saturday. By winning both games from Kansas, Missouri can work up to a tie for second place with Nebraska, the latter college and Kansas State not playing in the Conference this week.

In the 27 games which have already been played, 1344 points have been scored. Missouri still holds the lead with 266 for eight games, while Nebraska comes next with 235 for 10 games. Kansas State has been doing some heavy scoring, having accumulated 176 points in five games, which is at the rate of about 33 points to a game. Nebraska's average is only 23, while Missouri's is just about the same as the Aggies. Nebraska has, however, been doing some fine guarding, as only 167 points have been scored against it as against 161 for Missouri and 118 for Kansas State.

Two more names have been added to the list of individual point scorers, bringing the total up to 58. The two newcomers are K. H. Kecker '20 and E. R. Cowell '21, both of Kansas State. G. P. Scott '20 of Missouri is still leading with 90 points to his credit, made from 27 goals from the floor and 36 from the foul line. He is closely pressed by Capt. W. C. Jackson '19 of Nebraska, who has made 38 goals from the floor and 13 from the foul line for a total of 89. H. L. Shepard '21 of Iowa State is again third with 79 points. Jackson's 28 goals from the floor are the most made in this department, while E. A. Marquard '19 is still leading in goals from the foul line, having thrown 32. J. A. Clarke '19 having moved up to within one of him by making 17 goals during the week, while Marquard was not playing. The full list follows:

Goals	Tot.	Foul Fouls Pts.
G. P. Scott, Missouri	37	36 .90
W. C. Jackson, Nebraska	38	13 .89
H. L. Shepard, Iowa State	31	17 .79
P. V. Vogt, Missouri	35	0 .70
Ted Pasour, Drake	20	17 .57
H. L. Bunker, Kansas State	26	6 .56
J. C. Ruby, Marquette	24	0 .48
E. A. Marquard, Washington	23	12 .45
H. O. Bennett, Kansas	19	27 .47
J. A. Clarke, Kansas State	8	31 .47
C. K. Matthews, Kansas	18	6 .47
J. N. Pratt, Nebraska	12	15 .39
C. L. Gilliland, Nebraska	16	3 .38
G. W. Hinds, Kansas State	17	1 .35
George Browning, Missouri	8	18 .34
E. H. Schaeffer, Nebraska	16	0 .33
J. H. Bunker, Kansas	14	29 .32
H. P. Duncker, Washington	12	0 .31
E. H. Lessen, Iowa State	14	0 .30
D. B. Evans, Grinnell	9	6 .29
H. L. Miller, Kansas	12	0 .29
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .17
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .17
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .16
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .14
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .12
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .12
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .10
Morris Baker, Drake	6	19 .09
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .08
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .09
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .08
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .07
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .06
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .06
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .06
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .06
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .05
Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .05
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .04
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .04
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .04
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .03
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .03
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .03
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .03
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .03
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .02
Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .02
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .01
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .01
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .01
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .01
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .01
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .01
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .01
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .01
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .01
Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .01
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .00
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .00
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .00
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .00
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .00
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .00
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .00
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .00
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .00
Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .00
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .00
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .00
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .00
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .00
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .00
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .00
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .00
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .00
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .00
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D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .00
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .00
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J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .00
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Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .00
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .00
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D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .00
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .00
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .00
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .00
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .00
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .00
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .00
Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .00
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .00
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .00
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .00
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E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .00
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .00
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .00
G. S. Jennings, Kansas State	15	0 .00
Morris Baker, Drake	6	0 .00
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2 .00
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0 .00
D. O. Russell, Washington	8	1 .00
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R. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	5 .00
F. E. Williamson, Iowa State	8	0 .00
E. C. Schroeder, Missouri	12	0 .00
C. A. McKinley, Drake	12	0 .00
J. D. Dugan, Drake	12	0 .00
G. S. Jennings,		

## HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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NEW ENGLAND

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"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

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Find out difference in fares to the far South

and Old Point Comfort.

See our difference in fares to the far South

and Old Point Comfort.

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Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL

500 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE

Hotel owns and operates Dairy, Gardens and

Private Garage. Popular Prices.

JOHN B. DODGE, Manager.

WESTERN

Grund Hotel

Sixth Street and Ann Avenue

KANSAS CITY

KANSAS

CALIFORNIA

## A Hotel that is Different



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A new Hotel composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel, designed to tourist and Commercial Patronage.

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E. F. DUNN, Lessee

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Wm. A. Leech, Mgr.

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# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## REVIVALS IN PARIS AND A NOVEL PIECE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

**PARIS.** France—At the National Theater of the Opera, M. Jacques Rouché has resumed the representations of "Castor and Pollux" which obtained so great an artistic success last spring, when the shelling of Paris by the long-range Bertha obliged many theaters to close as a measure of precaution. "Castor and Pollux," a lyrical tragedy in five acts and a prologue, by Gentil Bernard, and with music by Jean Philippe Rameau, was given for the first time and in its original version in 1737 at the Royal Academy of Music, as the Opera was then called. It obtained a considerable success, being played 21 times in the course of two months. Then, doubtless for some reason which fashion alone can explain, the play disappeared from the program of the Royal Academy of Music for 10 years, at the end of which time it was given again, minus the prologue. In 1764 when the Tuilleries were inaugurated, "Castor and Pollux" had the honor of being given before the King and Queen, but on the eve of the revolution it vanished definitely from the repertory of the Opera. No doubt Rameau's score would have remained forgotten had not M. Jacques Rouché conceived of the excellent idea of taking it down from the dusty shelf where it had lain for 134 years, and one cannot be too grateful to him for having had the courage to give us this unique revival.

M. Jacques Rouché has been happily inspired in following the idea expressed by Taine that the works of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries should be represented as they were given at that period, that is with costumes of the period, and not in the plumes and togas which the classicism of most of the subjects would seem to require. Of course, this theory is especially applicable to lyrical works—for one can hardly imagine Minerva or Jupiter dancing the "gavottes" and "rigaudons" which abound in the scant dress so favored by the gods of old! No performance could be more beautiful from a purely spectacular point of view than "Castor and Pollux," as staged at the Paris Opera: the tableau of Hades, to which Pollux descends in order to replace Castor in the dwelling of the Shades—is a perfect symphony in white—so unobtrusive, yet so beautiful that it still further intensifies one's pleasure whilst listening to the delightfully expressive music that Rameau composed for this scene. Each act, naturally, is provided with a ballet according to the tradition of the period—and here Rameau excels, revealing himself as the greatest French musician of the Eighteenth Century.

Amongst the theatrical plans of the season, it is to be noted that M. Hertz, the able director of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, proposes to produce Rostand's famous play, "Cyrano de Bergerac." Many deem that he would have been better inspired to give "Chantecler," with slight modifications in the staging and costumes. "Chantecler" contains, moreover, some of the finest verses Rostand ever wrote, and possesses a symbolism which would have insured its success at the present moment. However, M. Hertz has decided for "Cyrano" although he has not yet decided who is to take the rôle so brilliantly created by Coquelin.

Certainly there is no little French boy or girl who does not know the fables of La Fontaine by heart. These replace in some wise the nursery rhymes which little English-speaking children learn almost unconsciously as soon as they can lisp. Mlle. Marie Sondart has been especially struck by the educative power in the fables of "good" Jean de la Fontaine, and she has consequently created at 19 Rue Blanche, the Théâtre la Fontaine, in the part of Pollux, and M. Laffitte as Castor, seem to experience a certain difficulty in attaining that classicism of style and declamation which Rameau's masterpiece demands, if it is to be correctly interpreted. But the bullet corps of the Opera, led by Mme. Aida Boni and M. Aveline, will no doubt greatly contribute to the lasting success of this old-fashioned tragedy, which is equal, if not superior, from a musical point of view, to Gluck's "Orpheus." The latter, indeed, was no doubt greatly inspired by the earlier work of Jean Philippe Rameau, who was one of the first to give a greater orchestral importance to lyrical works.

Between "Castor and Pollux" and "le dit des Jeux du monde," given at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, there exists a wide gulf—that which separates ultra-classicism from the most excessive futurism. Mme. Engel-Baeth, who has assumed the direction of Jacque Copeau's theater during the latter's absence from Paris, has bravely attempted to separate herself from tradition by presenting this fantastical work, which is the logical sequence of certain tendencies of modern art. Needless to say this attempt produced amongst the public a renewal of the disapprobation which the débuts of Antoine and Lugné Poë and certain of Gémier's innovations provoked. The program of "le dit des Jeux du monde" (all capital letters are carefully suppressed even in the names of the artists who were courageous enough to interpret this work) informs us that this play is not symphonic but spectacular. Happily for those spectators whose artistic evolution is not sufficiently advanced to allow them fully to appreciate the beauties of cubism, the program quite loyally strives to give a comprehensive résumé of the scenario, and perhaps by reading it carefully, could one discover certain transcendent truths which do not strike one at a first hearing of this extraordinary lucubration. "The libretto is by Paul Mérat, the musical score by a. honiguer, and the dances are by g. p. fauconnet."

M. Paul Mérat's dramatic system is certainly disconcerting; still, one cannot help feeling that it may contain possible sources of innovation, and even to some degree contribute to renovating French staging, which still combines a much-to-be-deplored conventionality with a very false realism. In "le dit des Jeux du monde," M. Paul Mérat has suppressed all scenery; his personages move in space—for, as he declares peremptorily, "Space alone exists," and he seems to have realized in some degree the all-important rôle that Light should play in modern theaters, were it properly applied. He declares, "Light creates depth, and

does so only when several luminous planes intermingle, either because of the meeting of some body which stops them and reflects them, or by passing through a body which deforms them. And this body itself only assumes its volume because of the luminous planes which strike it." "Scenery will therefore not exist," continues M. Paul Mérat in his explanatory preface. "But luminous projections of different colors which will cut the bodies moving on the stage, will fill the space when the representation takes place."

The drop curtain, also suppressed, is replaced by the double chorus, forming a sort of living curtain before the footlights, and which comments on the mimicry of the actors. One of these choruses is clothed in the colors of the rainbow, whilst the other is draped in pure white and led by a personage clad in golden tissue. At each scene the chorus separates to group itself on either side of the stage, allowing the actors to appear and do their "turn," after which the chorus closes again and announces the sense of the scene which is about to be enacted. One must add that all the actors wear masks, which custom has come down from the Middle Ages and obliges the artists to follow the interpretation imposed upon them by the author, by preventing them from indulging in any extravagant facial effects. Needless to say, this unexpected method of staging—due to the inspiration of M. G. P. Fauconnet—roused the astonishment and wrath of many spectators to whom cubism is but a dead letter. These expressed their displeasure with much violence, whilst some ardent supporters of innovation in matters of art indignantly protested against the comments of these "bourgeois." The result is that M. Paul Mérat's fantastic lubrication is attracting all Paris, and will perhaps remain an epoch in modern French theatrical art, although he should not forget that excess in anything is dangerous.

Amongst the theatrical plans of the season, it is to be noted that M. Hertz, the able director of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, proposes to produce Rostand's famous play, "Cyrano de Bergerac." Many deem that he would have been better inspired to give "Chantecler," with slight modifications in the staging and costumes. "Chantecler" contains, moreover, some of the finest verses Rostand ever wrote, and possesses a symbolism which would have insured its success at the present moment. However, M. Hertz has decided for "Cyrano" although he has not yet decided who is to take the rôle so brilliantly created by Coquelin.

Certainly there is no little French boy or girl who does not know the fables of La Fontaine by heart. These replace in some wise the nursery rhymes which little English-speaking children learn almost unconsciously as soon as they can lisp. Mlle. Marie Sondart has been especially struck by the educative power in the fables of "good" Jean de la Fontaine, and she has consequently created at 19 Rue Blanche, the Théâtre la Fontaine, in the part of Pollux, and M. Laffitte as Castor, seem to experience a certain difficulty in attaining that classicism of style and declamation which Rameau's masterpiece demands, if it is to be correctly interpreted. But the bullet corps of the Opera, led by Mme. Aida Boni and M. Aveline, will no doubt greatly contribute to the lasting success of this old-fashioned tragedy, which is equal, if not superior, from a musical point of view, to Gluck's "Orpheus." The latter, indeed, was no doubt greatly inspired by the earlier work of Jean Philippe Rameau, who was one of the first to give a greater orchestral importance to lyrical works.

Between "Castor and Pollux" and "le dit des Jeux du monde," given at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, there exists a wide gulf—that which separates ultra-classicism from the most excessive futurism. Mme. Engel-Baeth, who has assumed the direction of Jacque Copeau's theater during the latter's absence from Paris, has bravely attempted to separate herself from tradition by presenting this fantastical work, which is the logical sequence of certain tendencies of modern art. Needless to say this attempt produced amongst the public a renewal of the disapprobation which the débuts of Antoine and Lugné Poë and certain of Gémier's innovations provoked. The program of "le dit des Jeux du monde" (all capital letters are carefully suppressed even in the names of the artists who were courageous enough to interpret this work) informs us that this play is not symphonic but spectacular. Happily for those spectators whose artistic evolution is not sufficiently advanced to allow them fully to appreciate the beauties of cubism, the program quite loyally strives to give a comprehensive résumé of the scenario, and perhaps by reading it carefully, could one discover certain transcendent truths which do not strike one at a first hearing of this extraordinary lucubration. "The libretto is by Paul Mérat, the musical score by a. honiguer, and the dances are by g. p. fauconnet."

M. Henri Bataille has written a new play for the Comédie Française, "Les Soeurs d'Amour" ("The Love Sisters"), which is actually being rehearsed at the House of Molière. Two of the parts will be played by Mme. Berthe Cerny and M. Le Roy. Indeed the rôle of Mme. Berthe Cerny can hardly be called a rôle, as it comprises but one scene. But Mme. Berthe Cerny, whose interpretation of Bataille's "Marche Nuptiale" ranks amongst the theatrical events of the last season in Paris, considered that she could not refuse M. Bataille the artistic service he asked of her. And her decision surely honors both artist and author. M. Henri Bataille has been absent from Paris for many months. At the last moment he was even prevented from being present at the rehearsals of "Image" given at the Réjane Theater last autumn; but he intends soon to return to the capital, and personally to supervise the rehearsals of "Les Soeurs d'Amour," which, his fervent admirers declare, ranks amongst the finest works of this excessively personal writer.

M. Maurice Rostand's name will also appear shortly on the program of his play in three acts entitled "Casanova." The leading feminine rôle will be played by Mlle. Jeanne Renouardt, and M. Roger Karl will personify the famous adventurer. "Casanova" was to have been given at the Bouffes Parisiens, but the young author is now in quest of another stage, as "Phi-Phi," the amusing opéra-comique now running at the Bouffes, is enjoying such a vogue that there can be no question of taking it off at the moment.

## LONDON NOTES

**LONDON.** England (Jan. 24)—Students of dramatic history will be interested to learn that the famous old playhouse in Clerkenwell known as Sadler's Wells is about to be reopened. At least, the London County Council have approved of the scheme of alterations which will have the effect, it is said, "of rendering the premises suitable for use again as a theater." Details of the scheme are wanting, and it will be noted that the announcement is very guarded. But it is not likely, considering its position and surroundings, that the place will enjoy any but local patronage. Things were different when Thomas King, afterward Sheriff of London, had the theater for 10 years, in the latter half of the Eighteenth century and the big stars from Drury Lane gave performances there, including Grimaldi, the famous clown. The husband of the great Mrs. Siddons managed it for a time and under him Edmund Keen made his first appearance as a small boy. At the beginning of last century Sadler's Wells adopted a kind of performance after the manner of Sir John Vanbrugh, Knt.; revived by the Incorporated Stage Society; the King's Hall, London. The cast: Constant ..... Lewis Thorndike Casson Heartsease ..... Ballot Holloway Sir John Brute ..... Horace Carter Treble, a singing master ..... Alfred O'Shea Basor, valet de chambre to Sir J. B. George Bellamy Justice of the Peace ..... Orlando Barnett Lord Rake and Coll. Bully, companions to Sir J. B.

Anatole James and Bernard Dudley Lady Brute ..... Margaret Halstan Lady Brute's heel niece ..... Mary Clare Lady Fancyfull ..... Ethel Irving Mademoiselle ..... Mlle. Rambert Justice of the Peace ..... Orlando Barnett Lord Rake and Coll. Bully, companions to Sir J. B.

Justice of the Peace ..... Orlando Barnett Lord Rake and Coll. Bully, companions to Sir J. B.

**LONDON, ENGLAND**—The Incorporated Stage Society has again revived one of the plays of the Restoration. This time it is Vanbrugh's "The Provok'd Wife." Mr. Montague Summers, who has had much to do with the production of the play, reminds us in his "note" that Charles James Fox said that "The Provok'd Wife" entitled Vanbrugh to be called "almost as great a genius as ever lived." Though such praise seems excessive, it is impossible to deny that the play contains much in it to account for its long and undoubted popularity.

The characters, highly colored though they may be, are real in their brutality, their cynicism, and their affection. Vanbrugh's art is anything but reserved. Falstaff seems almost refined, contrasted with Sir John Brute, who has, too, none of the geniality of Shakespeare's knight. He is a brute, and nothing but a brute—except that he is a coward and a cad as well. And yet the man is so true to life one does not wonder that the most distinguished of actors played this part. For like Hogarth, Vanbrugh is a true artist, even if it is the art of over-emphasis. And in this way he is a moralist too. Vice is ugly. In "The School for Scandal," Charles' debts and gay living are made to appear attractive enough to those who like to romance of these things. But Vanbrugh's roistering party is too realistic to be funny, and were it longer it would be intolerable. Intolerable some of the scenes in the play would be to many whose sense of comedy lies rather in fine shades. But Vanbrugh's frank beastliness is never nasty, and if he shocks it is because we prefer to "squint" at what we have better seen open-eyed.

The play was admirably done. Mr. Hubert Carter's Brute was the brutal sort of those who loved Shakespeare and all that was best in drama, for when not mounting Shakespeare, Phelps would produce the works that had some claim or other to intelligent attention. No fewer than 32 plays by Shakespeare were produced during Phelps' management, four nights out of six being devoted to his works. Referring to Sadler's Wells, Morley writes in his "Journal" that the main cause of the success of Phelps is that he shows in his author above all things the poet, and goes on to say that "the scenery is very beautiful, but wholly free from the meretricious glitter now in favor." With the retirement of Phelps the theater sank gradually into disrepute. An attempt was made to restore its dignity and it failed to do so. After the meeting, increased his bid to £12,500; but the shareholders were not satisfied, and it was known that Mr. Gulliver had also amended his first proposal to the tune of £15,000, which upon the company's capital of £94,000 would be equal to 33s. per £1 share and 24s. 9d. per 15s. share. The purchase was to take effect as from Dec. 9, 1918; compensation to be paid to the directors for loss of office amounted to £12,500. Mr. Arthur Collins, the present popular manager, was to make a separate agreement with Sir Alfred Butt, whereby they jointly produce pantomimes at their own risk and for their own benefit, while the former would receive a sum equivalent to that due on the unexpired period of his managerial contract.

It was generally known that Mr. Charles Gulliver, managing director of the Palladium Music Hall, had outbid Sir Alfred Butt by offering a sum that would enable a cash distribution to be made to shareholders at the rate of £1 per every 15s. share and £1 5s. per every £1 share; while from Mr. Hamilton Baines, of the Theater Royal, Bristol, came the offer on behalf of a syndicate of £140,000 on the same terms as Sir Alfred Butt's. The latter, as a result of these rivalries, had it announced at the meeting, increased his bid to £12,500; but the shareholders were not satisfied, as it was known that Mr. Gulliver had also amended his first proposal to the tune of £15,000, which upon the company's capital of £94,000 would be equal to 33s. per £1 share and 24s. 9d. per 15s. share. Mr. Gulliver himself made a dramatic appearance at the meeting, announcing that he had included £30,000 for the directors' compensation (Mr. Colling to have £25,000) in his first offer, but in his last had left the compensating to the shareholders; he had, however, offered the chairman 25s. for each of his 20,000 shares, if he would withdraw his proxies from the support of Sir Alfred Butt.

The following shows how the figures may mount up to secure "the best theater in England" before the next meeting. No sooner was it made public that Mr. Gulliver had increased his offer than a message came that Mr. Balines of Bristol had followed suit with a bid of £160,000 on behalf of a syndicate which included, it was announced, "one of the richest men in England."

Against this war of the big guns of theatrical finance is voiced the small voice of art in a call by Mr. Ben Green to The Times to the wealthy drama lovers of the land to rescue the great house for making into a veritable temple of art—a real national theater. Several rich patrons contributed to a scheme of this nature before the war, a site in Bloomsbury being actually obtained. There was, in fact, a mysterious offer made by a firm of solicitors at the above meeting on behalf of some silent purchasers. Perhaps these were some noble opponents to the commercial drama, and if so, perhaps their offer will be renewed successfully at the next meeting. For when all is said and done, Drury Lane should have been made the start of a permanent London Repertory Theater, rebuilt, of course, to accommodate in "side chapels" stages of smaller dimensions.

After the meeting of the shareholders of Drury Lane Theater described above, Sir Alfred Butt withdrew his offer, as explained in a letter to the board, relieving the directors and shareholders of any further embarrassment, and giving as his opinion that on a proper use being made of the proxies a resolution in his favor would have been carried by a large majority. As a result of this letter the board issued a circular to the shareholders, along with copies of Sir Alfred Butt's letter, stating that in consequence of the receipt of this letter there would be no object in calling the proposed meeting of the 27th which accordingly did not take place. The circular went on to point out that the board, being now free to act as they think best, have put the matter into the hands of Sir Howard Frank of the well-known firm of Knight, Frank & Rutley, to whom all offers would be made, and who would submit a full report of same by circulation among the shareholders.

"A Certain Liveliess," by the way, is the title of one of these novelties, due in fact at St. Martin's Theater Feb. 17. The author is Mr. B. MacDonald Hastings, and the cast will include Lady Tree, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Mr. Sydney Valentine, and Miss Muriel Martin Harvey. A feature of the production will be the setting, which will be good, solid masonry in place of the lath and canvas structure of the usual stage. The single set will represent a Georgian room and this, remaining throughout the play, is to be

built up brick by brick, the fireplace being genuine and the staircase leading to the rooms upstairs being of stone!

"Uncle Sam" is down for Feb. 12 at the Haymarket, while, as already stated in these columns, "Oh Joy" ..... due at the Kingsway on the 27th instant, and "The Purse Strings" at the Garrick on the day following.

## "THE PROVOK'D WIFE" REVIVED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Provok'd Wife," a comedy written by Sir John Vanbrugh, Knt.; revived by the Incorporated Stage Society; the King's Hall, London. The cast:

Constant ..... Lewis Thorndike Casson Heartsease ..... Ballot Holloway Sir John Brute ..... Horace Carter Treble, a singing master ..... Alfred O'Shea Basor, valet de chambre to Sir J. B.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Ibsen's Workmanship

"In everything connected with the execution of his own work," Edmund Gosse says in his biography of Ibsen, "there was no limit to the pains which he was willing to take. His handwriting had always been neat, but it was commonplace in his early years. The exquisite calligraphy which he ultimately used on every occasion, and the beauty of which was famous far and wide, he adopted deliberately when he was in Rome in 1882. . . . His zeal for elaboration as an artist led him to collect a mass of consistent imaginary information about the personages in his plays, who became to him absolutely real. It is related how, some one happening to say that Nora, in 'A Doll's House,' had a curious name, Ibsen immediately replied, 'Oh! her full name was Leonora; but that was shortened to Nora when she was quite a little girl. Of course, you know, she was terribly spoilt by her parents.' Nothing of this is revealed in the play itself, but Ibsen was familiar with the past history of all the characters he created. All through his career, he seems to have been long haunted by the central notion of his pieces, and to have laid it aside, sometimes for many years, until a set of incidents spontaneously crystallized around it. When the medium in which he was going to work became certain, he would put himself through a long course of study in the technical phraseology appropriate to the subject. No pains were too great to prepare him for the final task."

"When Mr. Archer visited Ibsen in the Harmonien Hotel at Sæby in 1887, he extracted some valuable evidence from him as to his methods of composition:

"It seems that the idea of a piece generally presents itself before the characters and incidents, though, when I put this to him flatly, he denied it. It seems to follow, however, from his saying that there is a certain stage in the incubation of a play when it might as easily turn into an essay as into a drama. He has to incarnate the ideas, as it were, in character and incident, before the actual work of creation can be said to have fairly begun. Different plans and ideas, he admits, often flow together, and the play he ultimately produces is sometimes very unlike the intention with which he set out. He writes and rewrites, scribbles and destroys, an enormous amount, before he makes the exquisite fair copy he sends to Copenhagen."

"He altered, as we have said, the printed text of his earlier works, in order to bring them into harmony with his finished style, but he did not do this, so far as I remember, after the publication of 'Brand.' In the case of all the dramas of his maturity, he modified nothing when the work had once been given to the world."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Trees and moonlight

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## Christmas Morning on the Thames

hundred and fifty years before Constantinople fell, which implies that the crescent was adopted by the Saracens if, as we are told, the device was emblematic of the crusades and the star stood for the star of Bethlehem. In his badge Richard placed the crescent on its back and the star above it; but when Mohammedanism became triumphant the Turks took the star and placed it with the upright crescent where the dark area of the moon should be, from which on some flags it has emerged. Others tell us it is the star of piercing brightness, the morning star, Al Tarek, the star which appears by the night of the eighth-sixth chapter of the Koran, and the long, wide, silver stream of the Thames, still in the stillness of the fairy hour. Silent lookouts were the tree-bare branches spreading and crooking in a delicate, trellised screen between sun, river, moon and the watchful bare window in the old brick house. A lamp was still alight a tenuous, clear-faced lantern to light the night. The lantern suddenly and deliberately went out. The moon vanished, Beauty's fairy hour had passed and the church bells began to ring.

## The Turkish Crescent

The crescent is more a symbol of Constantinople than of the Turks, and it dates from the days of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. When, so the legend runs, that enterprising monarch besieged Byzantium in 339 B. C., he met with repulse after repulse and tried as a last resource to undermine the walls; but the crescent moon shone out so gloriously that the attempt was discovered and the city saved. And thereupon the Byzantines adopted the crescent as their badge. . . .

When the Roman emperors came, the crescent was not displaced, and it continued to be the city badge under the Christian emperors. In 1453, when Mohammed the Second took Constantinople, it was still to the fore, and being in want of something to vary the monotony of the plain red flag under which he led his men to victory, he, with great discrimination, availed himself of the old Byzantine badge. . . . That is story number one; but there is another.

The Sultan Ottoman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, a hundred and fifty years before the city fell, had a dream in which he saw a crescent moon growing larger and larger until it reached from the farthest east to the farthest west. This led him to adopt the symbol which had been that of the Janizaries for at least half a century previously and also designated Constantinople. Which ever story we accept—and we can do that with both of them if we please—it is clear enough where the crescent came from. Even now in Moscow and other Russian cities the crescent and the cross may be seen combined on the churches, denoting the Byzantine origin of the Eastern rite.

Where the star came from is not so clear. A star within a crescent was a badge of Richard I more than two

years before he became King of England.

Look round; of all the clouds not one is moving;

'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling, loving.

Silent and steadfast is the vanquished sky.

The boundless plain of waters seems to lie;

Comes that low sound from breezes rustling o'er

The grass-crowned headland that conceals the shore?

No; 'tis the earth-voice of the mighty sea.

Whispering how meek and gentle he can be! . . . Wordsworth.

The Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire,  
Flung back from distant climes a streaming fire.  
Whose blaze is now subdued to tender gleams,  
Prelude of night's approach with soothoing dreams.

Look round; of all the clouds not one is moving;

'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling, loving.

Silent and steadfast is the vanquished sky.

The boundless plain of waters seems to lie;

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I had shipped no adventure, nor risked any insurance, nor made any bet, but my eyes clung to her as Ariadne's to the fading sail of Theseus. The ship was freighted with more than appeared upon her papers, yet she was not a smuggler. She bore all there was of that nameless lading, yet the next ship would carry as much. She was freighted with fancy. My hopes, my wishes, and vague desires, were all on board. It seemed to me a treasure not less rich than that which filled the East Indian at the old dock in my boyhood.

When, at length, the ship was a spark upon the horizon, I waved my hand in last farewell. I strained my eyes for a last glimpse. My mind had gone to sea, and had left noise behind. But now I heard again the multitudinous murmur of the city, and went down rapidly, and threaded the short, narrow streets to the office.—George William Curtis.

## Kelmcott

"Beyond even his delight in great buildings, in history, in the masterpieces of human invention, lay in him [William Morris] that intense passion for nature, my love of the earth and worship of it, which, soon after the completion of 'The Earthly Paradise,' obtained a center in the Manor House at Kelmcott." J. W. Mackail writes in "The Life of William Morris."

"Kelmcott was found by accident. . . . An advertisement of Kelmcott Manor House in a London house-agent's list in the early spring of 1871 seemed to offer a place that would just suit them, and when he went down to see it, the reality exceeded his best expectations.

"On the 14th of May he writes to Faulkner: 'I have been looking about for a house for the wife and kids, and whether do you guess my eye is turned now? Kelmcott, a little village about two miles above Radcot Bridge—heaven on earth; an old stone Elizabethan house like Water Eaton, and such a garden! close down on the river, a boathouse and all things handy. I am going there again on Saturday with Rossetti and my wife: Rossetti because he thinks of sharing it with us if the thing looks likely.'

"The house stands on the upper Thames, thirty miles by water from Oxford. It is approached by lanes from the little town of Lechlade, three miles off, to which there is now a railway. At that time, however, that line did not go beyond Witney, and Kelmcott had to be reached from Parsonage, by a long drive through the Berkshire hills. Both may be called back ways of approaching it; the grand entry, up the lovely lonely waterway, was described by Morris himself thus, nearly twenty years later:

"On we went, turning a sharp angle and going north a little. Presently we saw before us a bank of elm trees, which told us of a house amidst them. In a few minutes we had passed through a deep eddying pool into the sharp stream that ran from the ford, and beached our craft on a tiny strand of limestone gravel, and stepped ashore."

"Mounting on the cart road that ran along the river some feet above the water, I looked round about me. The river came down through a wide meadow on my left, which was gray now with the ripened seedling grasses; a turn of the bank, but over the meadow I could see the gables of a building where I knew the lock must be. A low wooded ridge bounded the river-plain to the south and southeast whence we had come, and a few low houses sat about its foot and up its slope. I turned a little to my right and through the hawthorn sprays and long shoots of the wild roses could see the flat country spreading out far away under the sun of the calm evening, till something that might be called hills with a look of sheep pastures about them bounded it with a soft blue line. Before one, the elm boughs still hid most of what houses there might be in this riverside dwelling of men; but to the right of the cart road a few gray buildings of the simplest kind showed here and there."

"My feet moved on along the road they knew. The raised way led us into a little field bounded by a backwater of the river on one side; on the right hand we could see a cluster of small houses and barns, and before us a gray stone barn and a wall partly overgrown with ivy, over which a few gray gables showed. The village road ended in the shallow of the backwater. We crossed the road, and my hand raised the latch of a door in the wall, and we stood presently on a stone path which led up to the old house. The garden between the wall and the house was redolent of the June flowers, and the roses were rolling over one another with that delicious superabundance of small well-tended gardens which at first sight takes away all thought save that of beauty. The blackbirds were singing their loudest, the doves were cooing on the roof-ridge, the rooks in the high elm trees beyond were garrulous among the young leaves, and the swallows wheeled whining about the gables. And the house itself was a fit guardian for all the beauty of this heart of summer."

"'O me! O me! How I love the earth, and the seasons, and weather, and all things that deal with it, and all that grows out of it—as this has done! The earth and the growth of it and the life of it. If I could but say or show how I love it!'

## Relief

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said and done otherwise shall give him no peace.—Emerson.

## Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

[T] DOES not require any very exhaustive study of the New Testament to recognize that throughout its pages the endeavor is persistently made to instruct mankind as to the true nature of substance. In its pages Jesus is heard declaring: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." And Peter calls aloud: "For all flesh is as grass; and the grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away." Similarly, also, is Paul who announces to the Galatians in no uncertain language: "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit; and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other." Is all such statements the truth? Is it not that Spirit is substantial and that matter, or the flesh, which is Spirit's opposite, is insubstantial or unreal?

Now this teaching is fundamental. It lies at the very foundation of true Christian doctrine and demonstration.

It was because of his understanding of the truth about substance that Christ Jesus performed every one of the miracles, as they are called, which proved so conclusively the divine nature of his mission.

The Galilean Prophet had such a knowledge of God, divine Principle, knew so well

the unselfishness of human existence. It was aware of the unreality of matter. He did not hold these facts merely as interesting theories. They were real and actual enough to be put to the test; and this he did, setting at naught the so-called laws of matter by stilling the tempest at sea, walking on the water, and raising the dead; indeed, every one of the healings he performed proved the power of Truth to annul so-called material law.

To restore a paralyzed limb to normal activity was but the work of a moment to the man whose understanding of Principle was clear enough to enable him to perceive the total unreality of matter.

There is little doubt that the generality of mankind are often impressed by the fleetingness of human existence. No one can look upon the changing scenes of human life without recognizing that there is something, to say the least of it, insubstantial about all natural phenomena. Change and decay seem to be the outstanding feature of everyday experience. And this has struck many so forcibly that, notwithstanding the explanation of the phenomenal and not possessing a knowledge of reality which only Christian Science is capable of giving, they have been driven, even while trying to cling, perhaps to some of the most cherished dogmas, to the brink of despair. It is absolutely essential to get down to bedrock fundamentals. There can be no "open vision" otherwise. Unless the truth about God, divine Principle, becomes known to a man, he is bound to remain in doubt as to the meaning of the transient happenings of material sense and liable to be driven down before them in their lawlessness.

It is the truth about divine Principle which Christian Science is teaching the world today. Instructed by Christian Science, one can recognize with improved clarity of vision the extent and the nature of the whole human position. There is not a single human trouble that Christian Science cannot heal. And how is this possible?

Because Christian Science declares the truth about divine Principle, and explains how spiritual law, which is the law through which Principle operates, can be brought to bear on every human difficulty in order to solve it.

Christian Science declares that divine Principle is infinite. Spirit is another name for Principle. And so Spirit is infinite. At the very outset one is thus brought face to face with a proposition which forces the thinker to contemplate the whole problem of existence in a new light. It must occur to him at once that the acceptance of the truth that Spirit is infinite necessitates the conclusion that matter is unreal, since nothing real can exist outside of infinity. And if he be faithful to the conclusion, he will have commenced the solution of the entire human problem.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### A Daniel Come to Judgment

"NULLI negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam"—"To none will we deny justice, to none will we delay it." That famous sentence out of the Great Charter must have been in the minds of the Senators composing the Committee of Military Affairs as, on Thursday last, they listened, in Washington, to the evidence of the acting Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, Brigadier-General S. T. Ansell. Magna Charta or the Great Charter is as much the inheritance of the people of the United States as of the people of the United Kingdom. Its ideals inspired Brewster and Bradford not less than Fitz-Walter and Langton, Washington and Lincoln as much as Wycliffe and Cromwell. The liberties of the people who dwell between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande, are built as firmly on it as those of their kindred from amongst whose ancestors the Brewsters and the Bradfords, the Washingtons and the Lincolns sprang. The name of Ansell itself is a fine old English name, with a genealogy of eight centuries and more, descended as it is from that of the great archbishop who sat in Augustine's chair, at Canterbury, when the Red King was hunting in the New Forest.

It was Anselm who, as the Eleventh Century was dying, faced the mad fury of Rufus, before the Great Charter was ever dreamed of, and inspired a new sense of liberty in the land, when he declared, "Treat me as a free man and I devote myself and all that I have to your service, but if you treat me as a slave you shall have neither me nor mine." And now, after a lapse of eight centuries, his progenies cognomina, the descendant of his name, stands up before a committee of the Senate of the United States, to plead for the right of the common soldier to justice, and asks the Senate not to deny him that justice, nor to delay it. "If a court," insisted General Ansell, "can try a man for life and limb, then the trial should be conducted along lines which guarantee to the accused every protection, and eliminate the personal element and the caprice of a military commander. It is a travesty on justice that the Chief of Staff or the President should be called upon to reverse a judgment, or lessen the penalty, when the sentence or penalty, in the first instance, was not based on law and reason."

The truth of the matter is that the Senate of the United States cannot act too promptly in dispelling, if they are untrue, the cloud of rumors, emanating, it is generally explained, from returned soldiers and officers, or in bringing the culprits to justice, if there is any substance in it. These rumors originated over the treatment of the men in the camps during the early days of the war, and they received some substantiation from the sentences passed by the courts-martial on men for resisting certain prescribed forms of medical treatment. In those days if a newspaper were inclined to ventilate the grievances of the barrack-room, with the object of testing the genuineness of them, a hint was always forthcoming, from the skies, that such action was nothing more nor less than an incitement to mutiny bound to react on those whom it was intended to serve. But now, as was inevitable, there is "a Daniel come to judgment." The acting Advocate-General of the United States Army gives legal and official substance to what have hitherto been mere sporadic or even unsubstantiated rumors.

General Ansell did not deal with rumors. He dealt, on the contrary, with actual cases which he had personally investigated, and he exposed a system of exaggerated penalties for trivial offenses so inconceivable that he himself drew the moral that discipline was actually impaired by it, inasmuch as the very effect of a dishonorable discharge was destroyed by the frequency with which it was inflicted. For, to use his own illustration, though the penalty for sleeping on duty is the firing squad, there remains a difference between the heinousness of sleeping whilst guarding government canvas in Texas and guarding a line of trenches thirty yards from the enemy's sentinels in Flanders. After all, as Justinian pointed out, a very long time ago, "Justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas ius suum cuique tribuendi;" "Justice is a determined and ever-present desire to give to every man his due."

Now any person who knows anything at all about the handling of men knows that it is comparatively easy to deal with them so long as they are confident that they are getting justice. The trouble comes in the moment that a suspicion of injustice is engendered. It was said to a representative of this paper, by a man who after a long and sensational trial was, last year, committed to prison with his fellows, "We have no quarrel with you. From first to last you gave us a perfectly square deal. But there were others who, not content with differing from us, misrepresented us." It is this belief of misrepresentation, this sense of injustice, which is the very inspiration of that temper of unchecked license which is today summed up as Bolshevism. And, curiously enough, whether you inquire in Chicago or Rome, on the Thames or on the Seine, it is the discharged soldier who is always represented as the greatest danger to a peaceable settlement. It is true that the reasons vary with the countries, though not perhaps very materially. But this only goes to prove the necessity for extraordinary caution in not aggravating the existing causes. Yet, General Ansell points out that "The American method of administering justice is more severe and less judicial than that of European armies, and is fundamentally wrong."

It is obvious, of course, that no sane person would care to enlist as a recruiting-sergeant for Bolshevism. Therefore it is, surely, equally obvious that the warning of General Ansell should not be permitted to fall on stony ground.

### Sir Hubert Gough's Views

ALTHOUGH it is, as yet, too early to attempt any forecast concerning the prospects of the new Center Party in Ireland, there is no doubt that the prime movers in the scheme can lay claim to the confidence of both sides. Sir Horace Plunkett is himself the very personification of the *via media*. The fairness and resource with which he filled the supremely difficult office of chairman of the Irish Convention, eighteen months ago, won cordial recognition from all parties. No Ulsterman felt any reason to doubt his regard for Ulster or his sympathy with her position, and there was no man from the South or West who did not feel that he had in Sir Horace a tried friend. Then Captain Stephen Gwynn, the chairman of the new party, whilst he sat in the last Parliament as a Nationalist, and was widely known for his ardent advocacy of Home Rule, has, by his signal services at the front, given proof enough of his loyalty to the Empire and the cause of the Allies to satisfy even the most exacting Ulsterman. As to General Sir Hubert Gough, five years ago Ulster would have claimed him unreservedly as her own. It was Sir Hubert Gough who, on that memorable day in March, 1914, when informed by Sir Arthur Paget, commander-in-chief in Ireland, that his brigade might be required for active service in the northern province, sent in his resignation rather than risk being obliged to take part in the "coercion of Ulster."

In those days Sir Hubert Gough had very strong and imperative views; but, between March, 1914, and February, 1919, lies the war, and Sir Hubert has come back from the war, where he saw Irishmen of all creeds and political views fighting side by side in the trenches, with that broader outlook which, so many men and women have gained in France and on other battle fronts. Today Sir Hubert is a convinced supporter of Home Rule, as he understands it, and it is refreshing to find how well he does understand it. There is nothing vague about his views, as he unfolded them, recently, to a representative of this paper. Ireland, he insists, needs self-government to steady herself. Irishmen abroad have shown themselves eminently capable in the art of government, and, once admitted to the management of their own affairs in Ireland, they will know how to deal with extremists. Extremism will disappear, he declares, because it cannot survive the practical tests. Ulster, however, cannot be, and must not be coerced. Sir Hubert is quite as definite on this point as he was in 1914, and so he urges for Ireland "self-government, within the Empire, on federal lines, subject to the Imperial Parliament in certain matters concerning the whole Empire, and permitting local provincial self-government within her own borders." This plan would, he considers, meet the objections of Ulster, and would avoid the evils of partition. With partition, indeed, as a solution of the question, Sir Hubert Gough will have nothing to do. Partition, he declares, would result in an impenetrable wall being built between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, a result the very opposite of that aimed at by the Center Party.

Now as to the arguments for or against Sir Hubert Gough's views, they may be for the moment disregarded. They are sufficiently well known. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine that there remains, at this date, any argument for or against Home Rule for Ireland which has not been adduced. What renders Sir Hubert Gough's views and the whole intent of the Center Party tremendously important, at the present juncture, is that the desire for compromise which they represent is clearly the only line along which solution is in any way possible. There is no solution in the wildly positive attitude of Sinn Fein, just as there is no solution in the doggedly negative attitude of Ulster. There is, however, always hope in the spirit of compromise, and it is the spirit of compromise that pervades the policy of the Center Party. As Captain Stephen Gwynn, its chairman, put it, recently, the new party desires a conference of Irishmen as soon as possible, a new Irish convention. For the Center Party recognizes two facts clearly enough: first, that the Irish question can only be settled as the result of compromise, and, second, that the Irish question is an Irish question, and must be settled by Irishmen.

### Germany and South American Trade

UTTERLY regardless of the outrages which she committed upon the commerce of South American republics, and apparently careless concerning the indignation which these outrages aroused, Germany is now actively engaged in carrying on a propaganda with the view of winning back the trade which she lost in that quarter of the world by reason of the war.

It may, perhaps, be taken as typical of the boldness with which Germany proposes to go about the work of redeeming her commercial prestige everywhere that she has actually launched in Buenos Aires, Argentina, an illustrated weekly journal, the *Neue Welt*, openly announced as an advocate of and an aid to the renewal of friendly trade relations between the South American republics and the fatherland. The advance circular announcing the foundation of this organ made no effort whatever to conceal the purpose in view. After saying that it would not be influenced by political events in the Old or New World, since it was not deemed wise to divide the ranks of those who should be brought to its support, the promoters, by way of presenting a prospectus, went on to say:

The leading questions of the day will be dealt with, and in addition we shall produce the literary pearls of our leading poets and writers, as well as original articles of the highest class.

We shall aim to protect and further German kultur and German trade in South America.

We shall hope to reach every German circle in South America.

The *Neue Welt* is no party politics organ. No, it enters the New World in the interests of all German South Americans, whether their origin be Germany, Austria, Switzerland or Russia.

We wish to be German in the broadest sense of the word.

We do not wish to destroy, but to construct.

All suggestions in this sense are welcome, and for advertisements and subscriptions, please go direct to publishers of *Neue Welt*.

There will naturally be a considerable degree of curiosity in the United States with regard to the reception

which such effrontery meets with in Argentina, and there will be some satisfaction in information from Buenos Aires to the effect that patriotic residents of that city will keep a very close watch on both the backers of this newspaper enterprise and the people who shall be found giving support to it.

There has recently been a great deal published in the nature of interviews and correspondence going to show that the German element in South America is quite as active as before the war in propagating the doctrines of kultur and in striving to obtain a dominating influence in financial and commercial affairs. The offensive assertiveness of Germanism in Brazil led the government of that country, a short time ago, to withdraw its authorization of the operation of German banks. Uruguay and Chile have rather disconcerted some recent aggressive tendencies on the part of the German mercantile classes. But it is, nevertheless, the manifest purpose of German influences in South America to press forward their plea for forgiveness and forgetfulness through the medium of newspapers published in their interest, and by resort to all the other means that have become familiar throughout the Western Hemisphere.

### Sir Wilfrid Laurier

THE great war has worked so many and so great changes in perspective that in reviewing and summing up, and attempting to deal fairly and charitably with, the careers of many persons who have been conspicuous in the era just closed or closing, it seems necessary to drop the curtain not in 1919 but in 1914. So it appears proper to do in the case of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Liberal leader. There may be found precedent for such a course in a latter-day appreciation of Thomas Carlyle by one of England's famous essayists. Carlyle, said this writer, should be considered as having completed his career when he had finished his earlier works, such as "Sartor Resartus," his "French Revolution," his "Heroes and Hero-Worship," and, perhaps, his "Signs of the Times." Even at an earlier date he was beginning to lose what little faith he ever had in democracy, it was held, and he apparently had lost all respect for it with the beginning of the American Civil War, when he wrote contemptuously of the ability of the common people to govern themselves. But it was with his completion of "Frederick the Great," in 1865, that the new and entirely metamorphosed Thomas Carlyle was revealed. By this time he had ceased, practically, to be British in thought or sentiment, and had become Prussian. The plea was made for him, by the writer in question, that the British public should continue to admire and respect the remarkable Scot up to 1865, but that, out of very regard for him, his works after that year should be forgotten.

It was not difficult for any informed person within the British Empire, or out of it, to regard Sir Wilfrid Laurier, up to late in 1914, not only as a man of exceptional ability, but, from an imperial point of view, a true patriot. A native of Quebec, his early environment was such as might have easily influenced him to take an unfriendly attitude toward the policies and the people of Ontario and the more western provinces, but when, after gaining admission to the bar and entering into active politics, in 1871, he began to attract and even to infatuate with his eloquence and his advanced views not only those of his own faith and race, but multitudes among the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic elements in the Dominion, his origin and his training were forgotten.

He soon distinguished himself above all of his fellows in the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In 1874 he was elected to the Dominion Parliament, and "his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers," to use the language of one of his biographers of the time, "soon gave him high rank in the Liberal Party." It might be said, without exaggeration, that for years Wilfrid Laurier was explicitly and profoundly trusted by the Liberals of the Dominion. At the beginning he advocated a policy of free trade, modified to meet certain of the peculiar economic needs of the Dominion, and in this he had, until he staked everything on reciprocity with the United States, the support of a large majority of the Canadian people. Although a Roman Catholic, his decided and spirited resistance to the attempted dictation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Manitoba schools question, proved him, to the satisfaction of the country, to be independent of such influence in political affairs. Not alone in this, but in several other instances, he placed the good of the country above clerical considerations. On the retirement of Edward Blake, who was made Chief Justice of Ontario, was knighted, and later became prominent as Parnellite and then anti-Parnellite member of the British Parliament, Wilfrid Laurier was chosen leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, and in 1897, having carried that party into a notable victory, was made Premier of the Dominion.

In that year, under his guidance, legislation was obtained which gave to Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada. This aroused considerable enthusiasm, both in the Dominion and in England, and won for him additional prestige. When he visited London to attend the Jubilee festivities he was very warmly received by the British Government and people, and was appointed a member of the Privy Council. At about the same time he was knighted.

It was the belief, and hope, of great numbers of people, on both sides of the international line, that the prestige which he had obtained would enable him to win the United States Government's consent to a reciprocity treaty. He did so succeed when Mr. Taft was President, although there was much demurring at first on the American side. The United States made public the terms of a reciprocity treaty to which it agreed in January, 1911. It seemed to meet the requirements of the situation quite fully, and it was the general belief, at first, that Canada would accept it as heartily as had its neighbor. A political issue was raised in Canada on the subject, however, and, in the general election of the year mentioned, the Liberal Party was overwhelmingly defeated. In October,

1911, the Borden Ministry was formed, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier became the Opposition leader.

As a rule, he rather helped than hindered the Borden government, in its early days, opposing it only on some of its larger proposals. He antagonized the Conservative tariff measures, was adverse to the government's railway policy, and severely attacked the party in power because of its attitude with regard to titles and labor. While he took the side of the Quebec majority on many questions growing out of the war, he made frequent appeals to the young men of the Province to enlist. However, he charged that there was an evident desire on the part of an alleged "jingo" element in Canada to subordinate the interests of Canada to the Imperial Government. From 1915 on, the breach between Sir Wilfrid and his followers and the war party of the Dominion continued to widen, until, in the estimation of great numbers of Canadians in all the provinces save Quebec, he had become an obstacle to the successful carrying on of Canada's full part in the great struggle. This is why it has been said that, in charity to the former very popular Premier, it would now be advisable to let the curtain drop on his career at the end of 1914.

### Notes and Comments

TO THE average book buyer who buys his book in a bookstore and takes it home to read, how extraordinary must appear the point of view of his fellow citizen who buys his books at auction and, very likely, never reads them at all; for example, the happy purchaser who recently paid \$14,250, in New York, for a copy of Milton's "Comus"! There are, however, some remarkable things about this "Comus." There is hardly another copy like it in the world. It is first edition, dedicated to the son of the Earl of Bridgewater, with the Bridgewater crest impressed on the binding; the mask itself was produced at Ludlow Castle, in 1634, "on Michaelmas Night Before the Right Honorable, John, Earle of Bridgewater." And it is still as good as new, for it remained in the Bridgewater library till 1917, when it was purchased by a collector, who sold it, in 1918, to Mr. H. V. Jones, of Minneapolis, for \$200. It was Mr. Jones who sold it, the other day, for \$14,250.

It is difficult to think, offhand, of any single action by an educational institution that could open up wider discussion than the proposed abolition of the long summer vacation by an important American school for boys. Let it be argued, ever so plausibly, that the long vacation is a useless inheritance from a time when the boys worked on the farms in summer, that it is economically wasteful, closes expensive educational plants for two months, compels inadequate salaries for teachers, and so on, the long vacation is a habit not easy to break. Arguments will be forthcoming in its favor; for example, that the teachers need the long vacation to keep their own mental equipment abreast of the times. And most institutions will probably be content to wait and see what happens to those that first undertake the experiment.

NEXT to Peary's discovery of the North Pole, Vilhjalmur Stefansson's discovery of the woolly cow seems to have caught the popular fancy, perhaps because everybody knows so well what an ordinary cow looks like. Then, too, a cow is a very practical and useful, as well as commonplace creature, and the idea of finding something practical, useful, and commonplace, except for the unaccustomed wool, in the Arctic regions is an interesting novelty.

Aside from all sentimental reasons, the movement to organize the United States veterans of the Great War, as the Grand Army of the Republic and as the Confederate veterans were organized after the Civil War, should be encouraged. These great military organizations were, at the height of their strength, and yet are, factors in the conservation and upbuilding of patriotism. It would be wise to do fully as much for the United States veterans of the Great War as was done for the nation, the several states, and the whole people, for the men who fought on both sides between 1861 and 1865. Veterans of 1917 and 1918, or men who entered the service in those years, should, if properly organized, recognized, and distinguished, be more valuable to the republic than a great standing army.

IT is a paradox of the present that the world of business is evidently talking less and thinking more about efficiency than five or ten years ago. The word "efficiency," in fact, is rather taboo, but what it stands for is seriously desired. "Efficiency engineering," as the phrase goes, is a comparatively new profession; and, unfortunately, as a competent observer analyzes the situation in the columns of Industrial Management, this profession rapidly got too many professors. Business men who saw the possibilities of thus working toward a sound relationship between employer and employee were, in many cases, discouraged by the frills and lack of result that followed the services of these few, unifedged professors. The word "efficiency" fell into disuse; but the end in view is none the less desirable, and the real efficiency engineer has become a matter-of-course factor in industrial life.

NOW and then one has heard of the "Big Sister" movement, an idea of helpfulness similar to the better-known "Big Brother" plan whereby men in comfortable circumstances take a fraternally helpful interest in younger men not so comfortably circumstanced. Lately, in Kansas City, the "Big Sisters" have helped the "Little Sisters," some eighty working girls, to take over an old inn and change it into a homelike living place, where each has a room and board without seeing too large a part of her weekly wage vanish for food and rent. The plan was in no sense "charitable," and about a thousand "Big Sisters" cooperated with the "Little Sisters" to establish their new hotel on a sound and self-supporting basis. The old inn, made over, is but an infinitesimal drop in the big bucket of the industrial housing problem, but the "Big Sisters" and the "Little Sisters" in Kansas City add to one's hope for the future.